

DECEMBER

File

Jacksonville

Samuel I moved like to told him to kiss my ass

Republican

VOL. 31.

JACKSONVILLE ALA. DEC. 7, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1601.

Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT.

Wholesale and Retail GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Finner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.
J. H. COOPER, who has had long experience in the Cotton trade, will give his special attention to that branch of the business.
Rome, Ga., Sept. 28, 1866.—Gm.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS.
Under present regulations, parties can obtain Permits from Assessors to ship cotton from one District to another, without paying the tax, by consigning the cotton to the Collector of District to which cotton is shipped.
I will pay the tax on all cotton thus consigned to "C. B. Andrews," Collector, Selma, Ala., if so instructed by consignors.
Messrs. Smith & Riddle, Oxford, will store and ship all cotton consigned to me from that depot, free of charge to shippers.
A liberal patronage is solicited.
ABNER WILLIAMS.
Selma, Oct. 21, 1867.

S. & T. J. MORGAN, GROCERY
AND
Commission Merchants,
OXFORD, Ala.
Keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of choice Groceries, for sale on the most reasonable terms.
They are also prepared to pay the Tax on Cotton and attend to its shipment to the best houses in Selma, Mobile or New Orleans.
Oxford, Oct. 5, 1867.
All persons indebted to the old firm of C. G. Morgan & Co.; and to S. & T. J. Morgan, are earnestly requested to come forward and make payment.

E. L. WOODWARD,
Is receiving his Stock of
Fall and Winter GOODS,
Which he offers as cheap as can be afforded.
His Assortment is General.
If you consider him worthy of patronage, he will be pleased to receive it, and duly appreciate any favors received.
—Terms, Cash. Oct. 12, 1867.

P. ROWAN
Is now receiving the largest stock of
GOODS
Ever brought to this market since the commencement of the war. All are invited to call and examine his stock, with the assurance that they cannot fail, out of the great variety, to be suited both in quality and price.
Jacksonville, Oct. 5, 1867.

JACKSONVILLE ACADEMY,
ENGLISH & CLASSICAL.
Prof. W. J. BORDEN, Principal,
Rev. E. J. CAHILL, Assistant.
The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 29th inst. in the large and commodious buildings provided for this purpose.
Such additional teachers will be employed as the number and wants of the pupils may require.
The plan of instruction is thorough and practical.
The regulations, formed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are mild, though positive, and are rigidly enforced.
The location is in the midst of a healthy and refined community.
The expenses are moderate—from \$15 to \$30 per session for tuition, and from \$15 to \$20 per month for good board in private families.
Pupils received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the session.
All interested are invited to give this Institution a rigid scrutiny, and if found worthy, to give it also their patronage and support.
For further particulars address the principal, or
G. B. DOUTHITT,
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Jacksonville, July 20, 1867.

ELLIS & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in ORIGINAL CASES, in the counties Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb.
Jan. 6, 1866.

JUST PUBLISHED.
NEW WORK ON SINGING.
BASSINUS
Twenty Melodic Exercises,
IN FORM OF
SOLFEGGIOS FOR SOPRANO OR MEZZO SOPRANO VOICES.
INTENDED AS
Studies to acquire the Art of Singing.

"These exercises were composed to be used simultaneously with his system, 'The Art of Singing,' or with any other method for the cultivation of the voice, and will take the place of CONGONI'S SOLFEGGIOS; being more melodious and better adapted for teaching.
"Some of these exercises are especially beautiful as well as useful, a mingling of the *duces et utile*, which secures the interest as well as the improvement of the student. The various styles developed in these exercises render them invaluable in an educational point of view, as they tend to enlarge the intelligence of the pupil. They must be studied carefully with reference to the immemorial marks of expression and forms of ornamentation. Upon the minute accuracy with which these are accomplished depends the actual advancement of the pupil; any evasion or slurring in these respects is time and effort utterly wasted, while, on the other hand, a close and patient investigation, and minute faithful execution of them, will give unexpected power and facility, and open to the student the means and resources by which great artists produce their most brilliant and profound respect."
—Watson's Art Journal.

In Two Volumes,
Price, each, in Boards, Retail,.....\$2.50
do. do. in Cloth, Retail,.....2.50
A Sample Copy sent by Mail, post-paid, on receipt of Wholesale Price, \$1.50.
Published by WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, N. Y.

Just Received,
Domestic,
Calicoes, &c.
By
E. L. WOODWARD.

DURYEE'S VIOLINE,
[TRADE MARK.]
A New Writing Fluid.
Of a Beautiful Violet Color,
ALSO
VIOLINE COPYING FLUID,
To Copy Without Press.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
Manhattan Ink and Color Co.
49 LIBERTY STREET.

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO
THE MANHATTAN PAINT OIL,
90 Cents Per Gallon.
Invented by G. DURYEE, M. D. Chemist of New York.
Who has spent several years experimenting for a substitute for Linseed Oil.

It is well known that aloumen gives to oil from linseed oil its lasting virtues; therefore, a chemical combination of aloumen with any other oil would make it equally valuable.
Knowing the prejudice against a new oil, especially after the failure of many failures, we have awaited severe tests before entering the arena. Neither shall we make vain promises or boast, but leave the merits of our oil with those who use it. We dare say this much, that, after two years' trial, in all weather, this oil has been found as indestructible as the best boiled linseed oil.
It may be thinned with turpentine or raw linseed oil.
With lead it dries in six hours.
With zinc it gives the lustre of Damur varnish.
For a roofing oil it will be found just the thing.
The price is about two-thirds that of linseed oil.
It will not injure the most delicate colors, nor will it crack or peel off.
Furniture Manufacturers will like it for first coats to varnish on.
Boiler makers and Iron Finishers will here find a substitute having the appearance of copal varnish.
Ship Painters are asked to give it a trial.
Among the many parties who have tried it we take pleasure in referring to
The Mosely Corporation, from Roofing and Bridge Co., of Boston & New York.
G. Whitlock, Brook. F. Long, New York.
Ly. Nav. Yard, Mr. Cibus, of Pacific J. C. Folows, N. Y. S. S. Co. N. Y.
New York, Nov. 16, 1867.
To MANHATTAN PAINT OIL CO.
I take pleasure in stating that I have used your Paint Oil on wood and iron, with different kinds of paint, and have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, it makes a better coating than linseed, and that, for all purposes where exposed to weather, is much preferable.
Yours, J. T. WILBURN.

Brown Metallic Paint 33 cents per lb.
Varnish for Housework, and First Coats Furniture, \$2 per gallon.
SOLD BY DEALERS IN PAINT OIL, &c.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Manhattan Paint Oil Co.,
49 Liberty St., New York.

The Speech of the Hon. George H. Pendleton.

We lay before our readers to day, the concluding portion of the speech of the Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, delivered on the 30th October last at Madison, Wisconsin. The part of it which relates to our finances, we may publish at a future time. We beg leave to ask the perusal by all our readers of this speech, and especially of that portion of it which relates to the Democratic party, and the Constitution of the United States. Our readers will recognize, some of our old foggy ideas, brought out here with great power and eloquence. There are some striking words of physical power, who can never comprehend the spiritual power of truth. They, therefore, support wickedness because it exists. There are others who resist wickedness because it exists; and strive for the ascendancy of truth, and the triumph of righteousness. Of such, is Mr. Pendleton; and the late elections in Ohio, prove how powerful his efforts have been to save his State and the United States, from the vortex of despotism and ruin, the Radicals had prepared for both. Mr. Pendleton was the candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Gen. McClellan for the Presidency. They were elected by the bona fide votes of the country; but were beaten by frauds at the elections in the ballot-boxes.

Charleston Mercury.

I will not stop now to analyze the Reconstruction bill. The news we receive by telegraph day by day, and the information we have of the acts of the Military Commanders, within the last two or three months, relieve us of any necessity of that kind. We hear that in one State of the Union a Military Commander has forbidden the Legislature to meet until he by general order shall authorize it to do so. And another State the trial by jury is to be suspended until the sheriff shall agree to strike from the jury lists the names of white men to put negroes in their place. [Cheers.] That in another State a Governor who was elected by 59,000 votes, is to be superseded, and in his place is to be put his competitor, who received but 15,000 votes. And still in another State civil officers shall not give their patronage of printing to newspapers which do not favour the Congressional measures of reconstruction. And if you will read the letter which was written by General Pope from his headquarters in Alabama to Gen. Grant, in Washington, you will see that he says there are, in all of those States men who address their fellow-citizens, as I am addressing you, in opposition to the policy of reconstruction adopted by Congress, he advises that they shall be arrested and put in prison, or banished from their homes.

But later and still further in this work of Congressional reconstruction, if you read the papers of this morning, you will discover that there is a committee now sitting in the city of Annapolis, Maryland to determine whether the State of Maryland has a "republican form of government." There is also a similar committee sent to Louisville by the Congress of the United States, to determine whether the persons elected as representatives from that State are loyal men. [Voice, "they will send one to Ohio next."] There might have been some danger of that, my friend, if we had not been so successful in Ohio. [Laughter and applause.] I think they will hardly attempt it in the present state of reaction in favour of free principles, to put their feet upon the neck of the proud people of the Buckeye State. [Enthusiastic cheers.] When you ask any Republican member of Congress why they passed these acts, they do not point you to the Constitution of the United States. No authority for it can be found there. They do not point you to the principles of our government. No authority for it can be found there. But they do, as Mr. Stevens does, when he tells us, that Congress is acting upon a law that is outside of, and higher than the Constitution of the United States. He tells us, that "these laws seem to be the will of the nation." [A voice, "A lie." "Turn him out." "Throw him out," and confusion.] Let that gentleman have his say. We Democrats believe in free speech. [Applause.] The only object on I have in speaking, is that both he and I are trying to talk at once and that we cannot do it. I know that he will be quiet until I get through; and then, will give place to him, so that he may have his talk.

"In accordance with the will of the nation!" Where will you find the will of the nation, except in fundamental law and in the written constitution? This pretence of the will of the nation is no new thing. We know that this pretence is false. We know that it is against the judgment of every white man, and every intelligent negro at the South. We know that it is against the will of every Democrat, and every con-

servative supporter of the administration at the North. We know it is against the will of all those honest Republicans who love liberty, and who hate the encroachments of a military despotism. [Applause.]

"The will of the nation!" Why, in 1809, when Napoleon had ascended the consular throne, and usurped the supreme authority, he put to death every one who insisted that his usurpation was in accordance with the will of the nation. In 1832 when Prince Napoleon threw around the French Republic his coup d'etat, he also sent into banishment every body who would not agree that that usurpation was in accordance with the will of the nation.

And if you will go back in French history but a few years, you will find that in 1794 Robespierre was the master of the French Government. He ruled in the assembly. He was powerful in the committee and the tribunals. On the 27th of July, he was sent to the guillotine, in Paris alone, forty men; as he had done on each one of thirty days preceding. And, when called to an account in that assembly, which he had so often ruled, for this terrible massacre of his fellow-citizens, all bathed in blood he exclaimed, "It is the will of the nation." Tallien called him to account in the Assembly for his cruelty, and the cry of traitors resounded through that hall. He was impeached that night, and on the third day, he himself was beheaded on the guillotine, amid the joys and exonerations of the nation, whose will he pretended to represent.

But why, my fellow-citizens is all this ruin wrought at the South? Why is it that all civil government is destroyed there? Why is it that "life, liberty, and property" is held in the hand of a military dictator? Why is it that the Constitution of the United States and the principles of free government are entirely abrogated all through the Southern country? If any Republican does me the honour to hear me to night if he is an honest man who is inclined to give a candid answer to this question, I will pause if he desires to reply.

Why is it that there is an entire dislocation of civil government at the South? It is because the Republican party is enforcing negro suffrage upon the Southern States; and the reason for their doing so is because they believe the negroes will vote with the Republican party. [Cheers.] And when I say they desire to enforce negro suffrage at the South, I do not mean what that means here; do not mean what it would mean in Ohio—I mean they intend to deliver over the whole political power of those eleven States to the negro race. They intend to enfranchise 800,000 men who are just released from labour—to put them in power in these States—to enable them to make Senators and Representatives in Congress—to fill the public places in those States—and to enable them to enact laws to govern themselves in those States, and you in your federal relations in the United States. I tell you, gentlemen, this is an attempt to convert the white South, which has been governed by men of our own race and civilization, into a black South which shall be governed by the negro. [Loud applause.]

And why is this? New England understands this matter. The inducement for it is the belief that the negroes will vote with the Republican party. It was certain that the negroes would vote with the Democratic party, these gentlemen would not be in favour of negro suffrage I go further. It they could be assured of controlling those States by means of the white vote alone, they would prohibit negro suffrage. New England believes that with these States she can afford to lose—as she sees she soon will lose—some of the Northern States. Despairing of using the white man, she turns to the black man. She sees in him the means of power. She sees reflected in his face the perpetuation of tariffs, one hundred per cent dividends, exemption of bonds from taxation, the enjoyment of profit and power in office, the harvest of capital, the hey-day of New England Puritanism. Agriculture may weary of its burdens; labor may become disgusted with fanaticism, and believe that Sunday laws and prohibitory temperance laws are unwise and tyrannical; but New England soothes them for a moment by an appeal to their philanthropy, and prepares for these events by securing a vote to the negroes, and the negroes to herself. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

But, gentlemen, how long is this disgraceful spectacle to last? How long is this government to exist in its present disrupted condition, in order that the Republican party may maintain its power? Gentlemen, it is not a question of moral suasion—not a question of country—it is a question of liberty and civilization. I do not profess to be more unselfish than other men, but I say to you, in all the sincerity of my heart that I would rather the Demo-

cratic party should be kept out of office for the rest of my natural life, if thereby we could induce the Republicans to restore our constitution, invigorate our Union, and give us everywhere the principles of free government.

I had occasion not long since to arraign the Republican party, and its policy, as I have been doing to-night, and an able and influential Republican paper published in the neighborhood in which I live, said, "what remedy does Mr. Pendleton propose? He exhorts us to stand by the Constitution of the United States; but we do not know exactly what he means by that." Gentlemen, there is exactly the difficulty. They do not know, and they never did know what it was to "stand by the Constitution of the United States." [Laughter and cheers.] They know what it is to be faithful to their prejudices—faithful to their whims—faithful to their party interests; but they never knew for one moment what it was to be faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

In 1820 they opposed the establishment of the Missouri Compromise line. In 1847 they opposed its abrogation. In 1850 they opposed its re-enactment. In 1846 they refused the use of State jails and State magistrates to execute the Fugitive Slave law, on the ground that the return of fugitives was the duty of the Federal Government. In 1850 they refused to vote a more stringent Federal law, on the ground that the return of fugitives was the duty of State governments. In 1856 they passed personal liberty bills, on the ground that the State should not assist Federal Government; and in 1861 they repealed all laws on the subject, on the ground that neither State nor Federal Governments should execute the constitution. [Cheers]

In 1858 they had possession of the State governments; they magnified States' rights, adopted the resolution of '98 and '99 at their conventions, exalted the idea of confederation as against unity, and prepared to array the States in armed conflict with Federal authority. In 1862 they had possession of the Federal Government; they denounced State rights, called the Kentucky resolutions treason, and have, as far as is in their power by mere brute force, as well as by legislation, reduced and degraded the State governments.

In 1865 they declared "that no war could be right, and no peace could be wrong;" that if the South desired to change their political relations and form of government, their right could not be denied. In 1862 they declared that the trinity of our salvation was "taxation, emancipation and war." In 1854 they declared that the interest of the country required the restriction of suffrage, and that the German and Irish and Swede ought to be disfranchised. In 1867 they declared that the interest of the country requires its extension, and that it must be given even to the negroes.

In 1859 Mr. Chase, then Governor of Ohio asserted: "We have rights which the Federal Government must not invade; right superior to its power, on which our sovereignty depends; and we mean to assert these rights against all tyrannical assumptions of authority." In 1867, General Hayes, who, I am sorry to say, is elected to be Governor of Ohio, asserts that the States have no sovereignty whatever.

In 1864 they asserted that the President had power, by proclamation; to emancipate four millions of slaves. In 1867 they deny that he has power to remove a member of his Cabinet. [Cheers.]

In 1862 party purposes required them to consider the Union unbroken. In Louisiana the Federal Government had possession of New Orleans alone. They admitted Hahn and Flanders to their seats as Representatives from their State. In 1866 it had possession of every foot of the State; these same men presented themselves as Senators and they are rejected because the State of Louisiana had ceased to exist. [Cheers.]

In 1862 they desired to create West Virginia—they must have the consent of the old States—they elect Governor Pierpont and a legislature, and take their law as the solemn act of the State of Virginia assenting to its own dismemberment. In 1866 they set up a military government over Pierpont and his legislature, on the ground that prior to his election, secession had destroyed the State. [Applause and Cheers.]

In 1861 and 1862 and 1863 & 1864 and 1865 and 1866, during the war, and after the war, they admitted Representatives from Kentucky, and now they reject them until a committee can enquire whether Kentucky has a republican government. [Cheers.]

In 1863 they established military commissions in Ohio for the trial of citizens, and, by their judgment, sent them to death or exile. In 1866, the Supreme Court, by an unanimous decision, declares these tribunals illegal and their sentences void. In 1863 they vexed us with many oaths, and in 1863 the Su-

premo Court refused to administer them. [Loud applause.]

For this they have threatened to impeach the judges, and they have actually reduced their numbers.

In 1861 they appealed to the patriotism of the people, and raised immense armies to maintain the constitution and the Union. In 1865 they preferred to continue the war rather than make peace, on the basis of maintaining the constitution and Union. [Applause.]

And, to-day, calling themselves, with ostentatious hypocrisy, the Union party, they would prefer to recognize the independence of the Confederate States, rather than restore the Union on the basis of the constitution. [Loud cheering.]

They have held and abandoned every theory of government and every political opinion.

"In the short space of one revolving moon Was statesman, poet, fiddler and buffoon." [Laughter.]

They proclaim loudly that the constitution does not exist either in theory or practice in ten States of the Union; and their most trusted and able leader, in the fulness of his contempt for that instrument and for the few Republicans who are willing to obey it, declares in his own choice language that "some fragments of the old and broken constitution stick in their gizzards and trouble them of nights." [Laughter.]

Gentlemen, this is the charge we have always made. They do not understand what it is to stand by the constitution; and it is for this very reason, as we assert, that they have clothed our land in the mourning of civil war, destroyed our form of government, broken down the guarantees of liberty, and loaded us with this enormous burden of debt and taxation.

And yet, my friends, standing before you to-night, believing that I love my country more than I love my party; that I would be willing to sacrifice for its interest all the opinion, and prejudice and sentiment that I might have; I can only say to you again, as I said before, STAND BY THE CONSTITUTION. [Loud cheers.] It is the present remedy for all our wrongs. It is the panacea for all the ills under which we labour. STAND BY THE CONSTITUTION. Do not seek to change it. Do not seek to amend it. Do not seek to evade it. Obey it. It was good enough for your fathers. It is good enough for you. And if you obey it, it will be good enough for your children for a hundred years to come. [A pause and cheers.] One hour of just administration of the Federal Government, would restore the Union. One hour of just administration of the Federal Government, would reinvigorate our nation, and restore the harmony that we before enjoyed. [Cheers.]

I think I am justified, my friends, in the hope that you will soon be able to place that constitution upon that point of honour and power to which it justly belongs. But you who are Democrats; you who profess to revere it, I charge upon you, do not consent to its abandonment or disruption. Carry it about with you. Let it be with you in all your walks of life as a living presence. Carry it to your homes; read it to your wives; teach it to your children; put it upon your family altar, that when you bow down your head in humble prayer it may be there exalted near the majesty of God himself.

Do these things, and in time you will be able to raise it up to a place of power, as the brazen serpent was raised up in the wilderness that the plague might be stayed. Do it, and you will be able to raise it to that place of honour, even as the ark of the covenant was raised, around which all the unseen legions of the Almighty kept watch and ward that he who touched it with an impious hand should die. [Applause.]

I know that the blackness of darkness is all around us. But I tell you, my friends, that the principles of the constitution are the ark of our safety in the midst of this flood. It may be tossed upon the watery wastes, amidst this darkness for many days, but it will settle upon the mountain top at last; the sun will shine, and the dove will leave its nest to return—now as then the emblem of purity, and liberty, and peace. She will seek to rebuild her habitations in the scenes of her former life.

I do not despair. I think I see all around us signs of the coming day. "Sorrow endureth for a time, but joy cometh in the morning." Progress, eternal progress, our cry—ever press onward! Progress the destiny of our race.

"And from the sky, serene and far, A voice falls, like a falling star, Excelsior!"

High as the Eagle when he takes his flight to the sun; high as the stars when in their course they are circling the ever silent regions around the Eternal Throne; high as the soul of man when freed from this clay it seeks through chaos the joys of the skies, in the house of its Father and its God. (Tremendous and long continued cheers.)

Terms of Subscription.
For one year, in advance, \$3 00
For six months, " " 1 75
Terms of Advertising.
One square of ten lines or less,
first insertion, \$2 00
Each subsequent insertion, 1 00
Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.
Annunciation of Candidates, \$5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

D. M. FULENWIDER, with **BOGGS, MOTT & WOODS**, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

BLANK LAND DEEDS and **DEEDS OF TRUST**, neatly and correctly printed, for sale by the quire or single copy, at this office. Also every description of **Blanks for Justices of the Peace**.

To Administrators and Executors. Administrators and Executors who desire to publish notices of Grant of Letters, and Sales of Land and other property, in the *Republican*, can do so as heretofore. Such publications are required to be made, signed, and paid for by themselves, and not by the Judge of Probate—consequently they are not "official patronage," and not affected by Gen. Pope's order 49.

FOR SALE.

Two valuable Town Lots, near the Spring, two acres in one, and half an acre in the other, with dwelling house, for sale low—enquire at this Office.
Nov. 30, 1867.

Several family rights, with receipts for making and directions for using Jackson's Washing Compound have been left at this office for sale, by Capt. Wm. Johnston, the Agent for this County. The price is only one dollar, and it is the opinion of good judges, who have thoroughly tested it, that it is worth twenty times that amount in a single year.

J. M. Carroll has received a fresh supply of **Chewing Tobacco**, of superior quality, and cheap as any heretofore.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of business men, and those who have produce to consign, to the advertisement of Messrs **Black, Sherlock & Co.** Wholesale Grocers, General Commission Merchants, Shippers, and Dealers in all kinds of Provisions, Western and Southern Produce.

This experienced and competent firm offer many advantages, including the important ones of the most liberal advances and immediate returns.

Tobacco. You can get an article of choice Chewing Tobacco at the store of E. L. Woodward, as cheap as such quality is sold any where else in this section.

See advertisement for agents for a book entitled "Gray Jackets, and how they Lived, Fought and Died for Dixie, with Incidents and Sketches of Life in the Confederacy." This will doubtless be a very interesting and entertaining book, and find a ready sale.

NAME FOR THE CONVENTION.

The papers appear somewhat at a loss for a name sufficiently characteristic of the Radical Convention at Montgomery. It has been variously called the unconstitutional convention, the bogus, the piebald, menagerie, &c.

We see that a Mr. Datus E. Coon, a delegate all the way from Iowa, has been figuring extensively, wanting to disfranchise everybody, and hang somebody. We therefore propose that the name of the convention go down to posterity in honor of Mr. Coon, as the *Un-Constitutional Re Coon-struction Convention*.

ANTIPATHY TOWARDS CALHOUN COUNTY.—We have been told several times, within the last few weeks, that the Radicals have an intense hatred for Calhoun County, and we neither doubt it nor wonder at it. Well, hate on gentlemen, (?) we assure you there is no love lost—only this difference; the citizens of Calhoun hate all that is mean, sneaking, false, tyrannical and hypocritical; while they are hated by the Radicals for their intelligence, patriotism, virtue, and integrity.

We hoped that by the close of this week we should have been enabled to give some synopsis of the most important features of the final action of the Convention; but that body, "like the wounded snake, still moves its slow length along," and blinded by its own poison, the further it goes the worse it gets. It is now considered a foregone conclusion that the people will not ratify the constitution, and in that case the

ten per cent. tax levied upon the people, will fail, then who will pay them, and who will refund to the State treasury the fifteen or twenty thousand dollars already illegally drawn out?

The political history of this country for the past few years, furnishes a very forcible illustration of the tendency of men in official stations to transcend the powers and authority bestowed upon them. The people of the North and West elected a Radical Congress, and soon after were astounded at the lengths to which that Congress went in the tyranny and despotism of the military bills; so much so as to call forth from the people, in the very first elections in which they had an opportunity to speak, a stern rebuke, by overwhelming majorities against these measures. Military Commanders were appointed, and soon transcended the powers bestowed on them, so as, in several instances to constrain their dismissal. In this State, a convention has been called, and already in many instances transcended the law, their legitimate business, and instructions of the Commander. Gen. Pope is telegraphing to Swayne to get the convention to adjourn if possible, as it is doing infinite mischief to the cause of reconstruction. Gen. Pope finds it easier to start his machine than stop it.

The Convention has abolished the Counties of Colbert, Jones & Baine. They are trying to abolish debts and courts, and would if they could, abolish what money there is in the State Treasury. But the people will abolish their constitution & ordinances—then what?

It will be seen by reference to the advertisement, that the Trustees of the Jacksonville Female Academy have re-elected the present Teachers for the next year, which will be highly satisfactory and gratifying to the public.

Arrangements are in progress to repair the present building, and erect an additional room.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.—On the 30th Nov. the Trustees of this institution elected Gen. John H. Forney, Principal, for the next year. A notice of his Academy, and time for commencement of next session appeared in our last paper.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.—We are gratified in being able to inform our readers, that an establishment of this sort, which is so much needed in our Town, has been opened by Messrs. Horn & Turnley. We are glad too, that it is in the hand of those in whose integrity and accommodating disposition we can place the utmost reliance. They will keep their stock always full; and we bespeak for them a liberal patronage from the town & surrounding country.

POPE'S 49TH ORDER.—We are informed by reliable authority, that Gen. Pope was recently called upon by the administration at Washington City, to explain why it was that civil county officers, in his military District, were forbidden to make their publications in other than those papers favorable to the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Pope replied, we are informed, that order 49 was not intended for civil officers, whose advertisement were regulated by laws, but simply to military officers having advertisements to publish. As yet we have seen no order from Headquarters explaining the matter.

Gen. Pope owes it to himself and common justice to revoke this order, or to explain its intended application.

La Grange Reporter

TO OUR FRIENDS.—As defenders of the people, and as sentinels upon the wall, it is plainly our duty to warn the public against a perilous foe in whatever shape or form he may present himself.

Harbingers of death are clustering thickly around you, and every family is in quest of some kind of reliable family medicine to stay the blighting hand of disease.

Just here, permit us to give you some honest advice—a number of Southern Physicians are now preparing a class of family medicines, specially adapted to the diseases of the South. See advertisement of the "Great Southern Preparation" in another column, and we take much pleasure in giving them hearty recommendation.

A HOME FOR THE NEGROES.—A correspondent of the New York Times thinks that Mr. Seward's reiterated attempts to get a foothold in the West Indies are a part of the scheme for the acquisition of all the West India Islands as a future home for the negroes of our Southern States. The great bulk of the inhabitants of Cuba, St. Domingo, and adjacent islands, he says, are blacks; and the proximity of these negro countries to our Southern coast would make it an easy thing to bring about the migration of the two or three million negroes located in the States of our Southern seaboard. The tropical climate and luxuriant soil of these many isles would suit them exactly, and they would have a great advantage in settling down among people of their own race and nature. At the same time the South would be glad to get rid of a dangerous and antagonistic element, and the fear of "negro supremacy" would pass away.

LATEST NEWS

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery, Nov. 28.—The Reconstruction Convention, after a short session, adjourned till to-morrow, without transacting any business of importance. The Convention drew fifteen thousand dollars in State money from the treasury to-day, its expense in part. Gov. Patton started to Washington City this morning.

FROM AUGUSTA.

Augusta, Nov. 28.—At a meeting of the citizens of Richmond county to-night, a preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of universal amnesty, impartial suffrage, and the abolition of test oaths as a qualification for office; and urging the people of the State to organize and defeat Reconstruction under the military bills. Twenty-four delegates were appointed to the Convention at Macon. The meeting was largely attended.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery, Nov. 28.—The Reconstruction Convention passed an ordinance abolishing the county of Colbert, which was created at the last session of the Legislature.

The action taken yesterday in reference to judicial officers including the Supreme Court judges, by the popular vote.

All officers, executive, legislative and judicial, are now to be elected by the people.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Revenue receipts to-day \$535,000. For the week \$3,113,000. For the year \$53,120,000.

The National bank circulation is 299,441,000.

The reading of the message will occupy two hours.

The Ways and Means Committee will report a bill preventing contraction and prescribing the time and manner of selling surplus gold.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is investigating the loyalty of Senator Thomas from Maryland.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is investigating the loyalty of Senator Thomas from Maryland.

Amount of customs received from the 18th to the 22d \$1,219,000.

Mr. Davis remains several days at Barnum's Hotel.

Lieut. Shady and forty soldiers were attacked at Plum Creek, two killed, and six wagons and twenty thousand dollars worth of goods taken.

Fourteen Indians ran off seventy head of stock from Fort Laramie.

The debt statement to be issued about the 5th will show a slight increase of the debt.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.—The steamer *Bourbonnia* exploded while raising steam to go to Greece. Seventy-two passengers were aboard, forty of whom it is thought were killed. She was loaded with arms and ammunition. She was blown in two.

She was built for Frazer as a transport to run the blockade, and named the *Col. Lamb*.

Canal steamers get \$80,000 weekly for mail service to New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The report of the Comptroller of the Treasury shows ten National Banks have failed since their organization. Their aggregate capital is one million eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Public losses about one million dollars on deposit. The Government and note holders lose nothing. Every failure is traceable to dishonest or incompetent officers.

The message contains twelve thousand words.

Both the President and Secretary of the Treasury are in favor of the resumption of specie payments.

The President thinks there need be no contraction of the paper circulation as a preliminary to the resumption.

The President's friends say his message will reiterate his views on reconstruction.

The entire message is represented as diffident, patriotic and kindly in its tone towards the South and argues for an early restoration on the Constitutional basis.

New York, Dec. 2.—Stocks dull and lower. Money easy. Gold 37½.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MESSAGE.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The president says the first duty at the close of the civil war was to repair mutual injuries and to secure to all the benefit of the civil laws at the earliest moment. This duty was promptly accepted by the President, and the States lately in insurrection. This, in the first moments of peace, was believed easy of attainment, and certain as indispensable. These expectations have been disappointed by the Legislature, and now there is no union in which each State is free to regulate its own internal affairs according to its own will, subject to the Constitution of the United States.

An elaborate argument follows to demonstrate that the Union and the Constitution are inseparable; that as long as the one is obeyed the other will be preserved; and that if one is destroyed, both must perish together.

The President maintains that there

is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, either North or South; and he expresses an earnest hope that Congress will ultimately concur in a plan of settlement consistent with our true interests and sworn duties.

Such a plan is too natural and too just to be easily abandoned.

It is clear to the President's apprehension, that the States lately in rebellion are still States in the Union.

"The Executive, my predecessor, as well as myself, and all the heads of Departments, have adopted and acted upon the principle that the Union is not dissolved; and that 'it is indissoluble.'—Congress submitted an amendment to the Federal Constitution to the Southern States, and accepted their acts of ratification. The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States as component parts of the Union, the Constitution is the Supreme law for them as for the other States. They are bound to obey it, and so are we."

Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, the President recommends the repeal of the acts placing the Southern States under military masters. The conflict between the reconstruction acts and the rights of the people under the Constitution is argued and illustrated at length. Alluding to negro suffrage, the President says:

"The subjection of the States to negro domination would be worse than the existing military despotism. The people will endure endless military oppression rather than degrade themselves by accepting subjugation to the negro race. The blacks are entitled to be well and humanely governed; but if it were possible to give them a government of their own, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so, or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves. But it is not proposed that they shall only govern themselves, but that they shall govern the white man, and in a greater or lesser extent control the whole country."

The President contrasts the negro character with the virtue, intelligence, spirit, and progress of the white race, and the negro population with white immigrants, and the different terms of acquiring citizenship and the privilege of the franchise, and says he yields to no man in his attachment to a system of general suffrage, but it requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To transfer our political inheritance to the negroes would be, in the President's opinion, an abandonment of the duty we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and the rights of our children.

Depicting the horrors inevitable to the proposed governments, the President says it will require a strong standing army, and probably more than \$200,000,000 per annum, to maintain the supremacy of negro governments after they are established. Without the support of the military power of the nation, they will be utterly incapable of holding in subjection the white people of the South. The effect of the Congressional scheme on the trade of the country and the public credit is discussed, showing that it has been ruinous to both.

The President's financial policy has been truthfully foreshadowed. The message makes no special allusion to the cotton tax.

Discussing the duties of the President, the message says:

"After grave consideration, I have come to the conclusion that in a possible case, where after laws had passed all constitutional forms and been placed on the Statute books, it would be the duty of the Executive to refuse to carry them out, regardless of consequences. This would be involving the country in justifiable civil war."

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery, Dec. 2.—In the reconstruction (menagerie) convention a resolution was adopted that, when the convention adjourns, it shall adjourn subject to the call of E. W. Peck, president, or of the military commander of the State or district; but if not reconvened within one year it shall stand adjourned *sine die*.

A resolution to adjourn on the 4th inst. was rejected.

The oath of office, as finally adopted, requires officers to swear that they are not disfranchised by the constitution of Alabama, or the constitution or laws of the United States, and will support the union of the States, etc.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Dec. 2.—The negro who outraged Mrs. Baker, at Princeton, Ind., was caught the same night, confessed, and was stabbed, shot and beaten to death, and his body dragged through the streets.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Dec. 2.—Gen. Hancock has revoked some of Gen. Mower's removals and appointments, and has removed R. King Cutler from the bench of the 2d district and declared the office vacant.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery, Dec. 3.—Gen. Pope telegraphed Gen. Swayne yesterday, asking whether the convention can be induced to adjourn without further legislation, and says the convention is doing incalculable injury to reconstruction by its late action.

This is the second dispatch of the same tenor from Gen. Pope.

The convention has not yet fixed on a day for adjournment.

The members declare that Pope's dispatch is insulting to the convention.

An ordinance was passed to-day exempting \$1,000 worth of personal property and a homestead of eighty acres of land for the head of each family.

An ordinance was passed to its second reading suspending all the courts of the State except the supreme, criminal and probate courts.

An ordinance to prohibit marriages between blacks and whites was defeated, the blacks and the extreme whites strongly opposing it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Revenue to-day \$1,246,000.

Schenck, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill that all cotton raised in the United States after the year 1867 be exempt from tax. He refused an amendment making the same law apply to sugar.

Schenck proceeded to explain why it was not made to apply to the cotton raised this year. One-fifth of the crop was already on the market, and a very large portion passed from the hands of the producers, and they would derive but little benefit.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 4.—SENATE.—The ratification of the fourteenth article of the Constitution by Nebraska was presented.

A memorial from some Kentucky soldiers relative to alleged Kentucky State officers was presented.

House.—The Secretary of the Treasury was called on for a report of the amount of Government funds deposited with national banks.

A bill for the better protection of American citizens abroad was referred.

The bill respecting the cotton tax was resumed.—An amendment reducing the tax to one cent per pound was lost. Mr. Brooks' substitute (telegraphed last night) was lost. An amendment, that Court of Claims shall have no jurisdiction over claims for cotton tax then collected or to be collected, and the bill as it comes from the committee, was adopted. The bill simply abolishes the tax, commencing with next year's crop, but continues it on the present crop.

After considerable filibustering and without reaching the impeachment, the House adjourned.

Revenue to-day \$1,313,000.

New York, Dec. 4.—Money more active at 7. Gold 36½.

NEW FAMILY

Grocery.

THE undersigned have just opened, on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, a **NEW FAMILY GROCERY**, embracing every article usually called for—stock will be kept full—prices low—and liberal patronage solicited.

HORNE & J. B. TURNLEY.
Dec. 7, 1867.

LOOK AT THIS!

\$1.50 WILL PAY FOR THE MONTHLY

NEW ENGLAND FARMER

from this date to January 1, 1869:

14 Months for One Dollar and Fifty Cents—in advance.

48 Pages of reading in each number, handsomely illustrated, and largely composed of original contributions.

588 Pages of valuable and interesting Agricultural and Horticultural reading in the volume for 1867.

40 and upwards extremely Liberal Premiums offered for new subscribers.

1 new name for our list will entitle you to a premium.

3 cent stamp pays for specimen and circular.

34 Merchants' Row, Boston, the place of publication, and all letters should be addressed to:

R. P. EATON & CO.,

Publishers N. E. Farmer.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

GRAY JACKETS,

And how they Lived, Fought and Died for Dixie,

with

Incidents and Sketches of Life in the Confederacy.

Comprising Narratives of Personal Adventure Army Life, Naval Adventure, Home Life, Partisan Daring, Life in the Camp, Field and Hospital, Together with the Songs, Ballads, Anecdotes and Humorous Incidents of the War for Southern Independence.

There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, nor be embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if reserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos of the war. This illustrates the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of the women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service.

The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvellous, the Tender and Pathetic, and the whole Panorama of the War are here thrillingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, unique, brilliant, and readable book that the war has called forth.

Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history, are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.

Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, **JONES BROTHERS & CO.,** Atlanta, Ga.

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Black, Sherlock & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

SHIPPERS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Provisions, Western & Southern Produce

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SPICES, RICE, TOBACCO, HOPS, &c., &c.
FLOUR, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, PORK, BEEF, EGGS, FRUITS, GRAIN.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.

Having the most extensive connections in European and South American ports, are now prepared to make the

Most Liberal Advances

AND

Immediate Returns

ON ALL

Kinds of Produce,

and Merchants, Planters, Farmers generally throughout the country, will find it greatly to their advantage to ship their goods to

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.

50 VESEY ST., NEW YORK

Having immense orders unfilled, from our correspondents in Liverpool, Havana, St. Thomas, St. Domingo and several South American ports, we are in immediate want of the above mentioned articles of produce.

We can also handle to advantage for our Southern friends—

COTTON, RICE, MOLASSES, &c.
TOBACCO, SUGARS, &c.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.

ALSO ISSUE A

PRICE CURRENT,

Which they will be happy to furnish

Free of Charge to their Friends and Customers.

The Jacksonville Female ACADEMY.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, February 3d, 1867, under the direction of

REV. D. F. SMITH, Principal,
MRS. MARY A. TURNLEY, Teacher in Primary Department.

MRS. M. E. FRANCIS, Instructor in Musical Department.

The course of instruction is substantial embracing the branches usually taught in Academies and High Schools. The Scholastic year is divided into two sessions of 24 and 16 weeks respectively.

Rates of Tuition per Session of 24 weeks.

First Class, \$18 00
2nd " 24 00
3rd " 30 00
4th " 36 00

Music on Piano, Extra, including use of Instrument, 36 00
French, Extra 12 00
Contingent Fund, 2 00

Rates of tuition per term of 16 weeks the same per month.

A deduction of 10 per cent is made in favor of those who will pay monthly, quarterly or in advance.

Tuition will be charged from the time a pupil enters the school to the end of the term.

Tuition of ministers' daughters at half rates.

Parents may feel assured that the intellectual and moral improvement of their daughters will be faithfully sought. All sectarian influences are prohibited, the pupils having free access to the different Sabbath Schools and Churches in the village, as parents may direct.



POETRY.

ALL FOR THE BEST

All's for the best! be sanguine and cheerful,
Trouble and sorrow are friends in disguise;
Nothing but folly goes faithless and fearful;
Courage forever is happy and wise.
All's for the best—if a man would but know it,
Providence wishes us all to be blest;
This is no dream of the pundit or poet;
Heaven is gracious—and all's for the best!

All's for the best! set this on your standard,
Soldier of sadness, or pilgrim of love,
Who to the shore of despair may have wandered,
A way-weary swallow or heart-stricken dove;
All's for the best—be a man, but confiding,
Providence's kindly governs the rest;
And the frail bark of our cross is gliding
Wisely and warily all for the best.

All's for the best! then fling away terrors,
Meet all your terrors and woes in the van,
And in the midst of your dangers or errors
Trust like a child while you strive like a man.
All's for the best—unbiased, unbounded,
Providence reigns from east to the west,
And by both mercy and wisdom surrounded
Hope and be happy—that all's for the best.

Coleridge was descending, in the presence
of Charles Lamb upon the repulsive
appearance of the oyster. 'It isn't
handsome, Coleridge,' said Lamb; 'but
it has the advantage of my in one
thing.' 'What is that?' queried Coleridge,
who as everybody knows, was an
exhausted talker. 'It knows when to
shut its mouth,' was the reply.

THANK YOU!—A usual, at a Female
Sewing Society in this city, a few days
since, the church members there had
"Brick" Pomeroy up for discussion and
dissection, when it was suggested that
he could make better use of his money
than building such an extravagant
printing office, buying Brussels carpets
for it, &c. One of the deacons present
volunteered to suggest to us that we
give a liberal donation to their church.
Thank you! Now we suggest that you
keep your ministers out of jails, love
Jesus more than lambs, let politics alone
in the church, keep your sisters from
gossiping scandal, and not try so hard to
reach Heaven by the use of other
people's money.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

How to keep meat fresh.—Simply
immerse it in buttermilk. This will
keep it for several days, when the milk
should be changed, and fresh milk sub-
stituted. In this way beef, veal, &c.,
can be kept for several weeks and it
will be as sweet and fresh at the end of
that time as when it was first put in.—
The whole neighborhood is now saving
its meat in this way. It is equally effi-
cacious in the hottest weather.

Thad Stevens has been making in-
quiries about ex-Governor Jack Hamilton,
of Texas. He says Jack borrowed five
hundred dollars from him under false
pretences and if he don't pay he will
disgrace him when he meets him. Jack
is as bad a Rad as old mad Thad. In
fact he is a perfect black-Jack.

MONTANA.—The political complexion
of the Montana Legislature stands as
follows: The Council, which consisted
of seven members, is unanimously Dem-
ocratic. The House, which consists of
fifteen members, will stand fourteen
Democrats and one Republican.

A young lady at a fashionable dinner
party pestered Dr. Johnson with a coun-
dum—'a thing the bluff old philoso-
pher utterly detested.' 'Why is the
letter J like the end of Spring, Doctor?'
was the question. Of course, the Doc-
tor couldn't tell. 'Because its the be-
ginning of June,' was the solution.
'Now, Miss, will you tell me why the
letter K is like a pig's tail?' sternly asked
the Doctor. The young lady had to
give it up. 'Because it's the end of
pork, Miss.' The Doctor was bothered
with no more conundrums.

Serious Affray Near Quitman—Two
Men Killed. The Savannah Republic-
an of Thursday after noon, says: On
Tuesday we learned that a fatal affray
had occurred at Nankin, about ten miles
from Quitman, the facts of which were
enshroued in so much mystery that we
refrained from making the report pub-
lic.

We learn that there was some diffi-
culty about the crops in the plantation
at Nankin; that there was a fight, par-
ticipated in by both whites and blacks.
A Mr. Wade, of Nankin, shot and in-
stantly killed a man named Denard,
also a resident of that place. Another
man, whose name we could not learn
was also killed.

A request was sent to the military
headquarters in this city for troops to
quell the disturbance. The dispatch
contained no particulars. A sergeant
and thirteen men were immediately sent
down, and by dispatches received at
headquarters we learn that they have
arrested quite a number of persons con-
cerned in the affray, who they will bring
to this city.

By the fire at Quitman last week the
telegraph office at that place was de-
stroyed, so that there is no telegraphic
communication between this city and
Quitman. The operator at Thomasville
knew only the facts which we have stat-
ed.

The number of persons engaged must
have been large, as the military had ar-
rested some twelve or thirteen. The
military dispatches must have been for-
warded by train to Valdosta, and sent
by telegraph from there, but they con-
tain no particulars of the affray.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

Atlanta Georgia.

WHITE and WHITLOCK, Proprietors.

ERYSON and WILEY, Clerks.

SPUN COTTON;

FOR SALE;

At Wholesale and Retail;

BY

E. L. WOODWARD.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS & others.
The Grafton Mineral Paint Co. are now
manufacturing the BEST, CHEAPEST and
most DURABLE Paint in use; two coats well
put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will
last 10 to 15 years; it is of light brown or
beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed
to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream,
to suit the taste of the consumer. It is val-
uable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriages &
Car-makers, Pails and Wooden-ware, Agri-
cultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels
and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle
Roofs, (it being Fire and Water-proof) Floor
Oil Cloths, (one Manufacturer having
used 5000 bbls. the past year,) and as a paint
for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, du-
rability, and adhesiveness. Price \$6 per bbl.
of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for
years to come. Warranted in all cases as
above. Send for a circular which gives full
particulars. None genuine unless branded
in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint.
Address DANIEL BIDWELL,
Nov. 16—6m. 254 Pearl st. New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE LIFE, LETTERS, SPEECHES, &c., of

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS.

By Henry Cleveland,

Late Editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitu-

tionalist.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and

a full description of the work. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,

Atlanta, Ga. 2m.

Feb. 16, 1867.

JOHN W. INZER. LEROY F. BOX.

INZER & BOX,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St.

Chair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby,

Jackson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Mar-

shall, also in the Superior Court of the State.

Prompt attention given to the collection of

all claims.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,

of Alabama,

Has located in the country near Scooba,

Kemper county, Mississippi, where he

may be consulted. He operates with perfect

success for

PILES, FISTULA,

TUMORS, POLYPI,

DISEASES OF FEMALES, Etc.

Dr. C. has never lost a patient nor had an

accident to happen. He has operated on the

most respectable of the profession of all the

Southern States, and for a good many years,

has visited almost every city in the South.

He will visit Gadsden, and points on the

Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if some three or

four should desire it. Feb. 23, '65

By the Governor of Alabama,

A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

STATE OF ALABAMA

WHEREAS, information has reached this

Department, that an atrocious murder

was recently committed in Cleburne county

upon the body of Michael Pennally; and

Whereas, it is formally charged, that the

said murder was perpetrated by JOSEPH

MARSH; and it appearing that the said

Marsh has fled from justice, and is still run-

ning at large;

Now, therefore, with a view of vindicating

the outraged law, and having the murder

brought to condign punishment, I, R. M. Pat-

ton, Governor of the State of Alabama, by

virtue of the power and authority in me ves-

ted, do issue this my proclamation, offering

a reward of

Three Hundred Dollars

to any person who will arrest the said Jo-

seph Marsh, and deliver him into the cus-

tody of the Sheriff of Cleburne county.

(L. S.) Given under my hand and the

Great Seal of the State, at the

city of Montgomery, this 5th

day of June, A. D. 1867, and

of the Independence of the U-

nited States of America the

ninety-first.

R. M. PATTON.

By the Governor.

MICHAEL TAUL,

Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Joseph Marsh is low in stature; stout and

heavy built, weighs about one hundred and

seventy-five pounds; he is about twenty-five

years of age; he has blue eyes, light hair,

which was quite long when he fled; his com-

plexion is fair. He is slow spoken. The se-

cond toe on the left foot has been cut, so that

it hangs down. The first and third toes on

the same foot, incline towards each other, and

nearly if not quite touch.

H. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun

and adjoining Counties; and give

prompt and faithful attention to all business

confided to his care.

Particular attention given to the col-

lection of debts. Oct. 19, 1867.—1y

W. C. LAND,

Watchmaker,

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing

business above McClellan's store, west

side of the public square. A good lot

of materials on hand, and work done with

dispatch and at low rates to suit the times.

Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866.

House and Lot to Rent.

A house containing four large rooms

and two entries, suitable for a boarding

house, with kitchen, smokehouse, and a

good garden, with choice fruit trees, and

well watered, will be rented on good

terms. For particulars enquire at this

office.

April 20, 1868.

DR. C. C. PORTER,

Surgeon Dentist,

Jacksonville, Alabama

Will be in

Jacksonville

On the first week

in every month—

Room, the same

formerly occupied

by him on the

north-west corner

of the Public Square.

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned, respectfully

inform the public that they are

prepared to execute Blacksmith

work of every description, in the neatest and

most durable manner, and at prices as favor-

able as any other workman. The shop is

near the State Stable, on the west side of Main

street, south of the public square. One of us

formerly worked with Mr. A. Adams, to

whom he refers for information relative to

his ability to do good and faithful work.

Terms cash, or Produce at market price.

STEPHEN L. McLEAN,

STEPHEN L. HOKE.

Jacksonville, June 29, 1867.

NEW WOOL FACTORY,

At McKibben's old stand on

Choccoloco Creek, 7 1/2 miles be-

low Oxford and 2 1/2 above Mun-

ford. This Splendid Machi-

ne has been purchased with a view

to suit the wants of the Southern people, be-

ing clothed entirely with a superior quality

of ENGLISH CARDS, it cannot fail to

give satisfaction where the wool is properly

prepared. It will be convenient from the

Depot at Munford and returned free of charge.

Our old friends and the public generally

are respectfully invited to call and examine

our machinery.

McKIBBEN & BROTHER.

June 22, 1867.—3m.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

AMBRYPES, &c.

E. GOODE, Artist,

(Formerly of Asheville, Ala.)

Rooms first door north of E. L. Wood-

ward's Store. June 16, 1866

Tax Notice.

I will be in Jacksonville, on Monday the

16th December, and will remain there dur-

ing the same week, for the benefit of those

who wish to pay their Tax for the year 1867.

H. GRAHAM, T. C.

I will also attend at the following times &

places, for the same purpose. H. G.

June Bug, Dec. 2, 1867.

Maddox, " 3, " "

Oxford, " 4 & 5 "

Yule's Roads, " 6 "

White Plains, " 7 "

SMITH & RIDDLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

Hardware and

Commission Merchants.

We are now receiving and will continue

to receive fresh lots of Groceries and

Plantation Supplies

Every week, which they offer to Planters and

Country Merchants at as low figures as can

be bought in the city. Call and ex-

amine before purchasing elsewhere.

We are prepared to pay on Cotton con-

signed to us for shipment to Selma, Mobile,

New Orleans or New York.

Will soon have a large Ware-house com-

pleted in rear of our building for storing

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Kelly, dec'd will save cost by calling on

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may save money by urging the principals to

pay up. S. C. KELLY, Ex'r.

Oct. 12, 1867.

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a practical experience of over thirty years in

their manufacture, is fully warranted in every

particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano-Forte"

Received the highest award of merit at the

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Where were exhibited instruments from the

best makers of London, Paris, Germany,

Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York;

and also at the American Institute for five

successive years, the GOLD and SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our ware-

rooms.

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Republican

VOL. 31.

JACKSONVILLE ALA. DEC. 14, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1602

Jacksonville Republican.

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P. F. GRANT, S. P. SMITH, J. H. COOPER.

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IN FORM OF

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faithful execution of them, will give unex-

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Of a Beautiful Violet Color,

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THE MANHATTAN PAINT OIL,

90 Cents Per Gallon.

Invented by G. DURYEE, M. D. Chemist of

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Who has spent several years experimenting

for a substitute for Linseed Oil.

It is well known that alabaster gives to oil

from linseed its lasting virtues; therefore,

a chemical combination of alabaster with any

other oil would make it equally valuable.

Knowing the prejudice against a new oil,

especially after the odium of many failures,

we have awaited severe tests before entering

the arena. Neither shall we make vain prom-

ises or boast, but leave the merits of our oil

with those who use it. We dare say this

much that, after two years' trial, in all weath-

ers, this oil has been found as indestructible

as the best boiled linseed oil.

It may be thinned with turpentine or raw

linseed oil.

With lead it dries in six hours!

With zinc it gives the lustre of Damur var-

nish.

For a roofing oil it will be found just the

thing.

The price is about two-thirds that of lin-

seed oil.

It will not injure the most delicate colors,

nor will it crack or peel off.

Furniture Manufacturers will like it for first

coats to varnish on.

Boiler makers and Iron Finishers will here

find a substitute having the appearance of

copal varnish.

Ship Painters are asked to give it a trial.

Among the many parties who have tried it

we take pleasure in referring to

The Mosty Corrugated Iron Roofing and

Building Co., of Boston & New York.

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New York, Nov. 16, 1867.

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I take pleasure in stating that I have used

your Paint Oil on wood and iron, with dif-

ferent kinds of paint, and have no hesitation

in saying that, in my opinion, it makes a

better coating than linseed, and that, for all

purposes where exposed to weather, it is much

preferable. Yours, J. T. WILBURN.

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The Manhattan Paint Oil Co.,

49 Liberty St., New York.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE

AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The continued disorganization of the

Union, to which the President has been

ten called the attention of Congress, as

yet a subject of profound and patriotic

concern. We may, however, find some

relief from that anxiety in the collection

that the painful political situation, al-

though before untired by ourselves, is

not new in the experience of nation.

Political science, perhaps as highly per-

fected in our own time and country as

in any other, has not yet disclosed any

unavoidable necessity that can be at-

tenuated. A more enlightened nation,

however, with a wise and beneficent

Constitution of free government may

diminish their frequency and mitigate

their severity by directing all its pro-

ceedings in accordance with its funda-

mental law.

When a civil war has been brought to

a close, it is manifestly the first interest

and duty of the State to repair the in-

juries which the war has inflicted, and

to secure the benefit of the lessons it

teaches as fully and as speedily as pos-

sible. This duty was upon the termina-

tion of the rebellion, promptly accepted,

not only by the Executive Department,

but by the insurgent States them-

selves, and restoration, in the first mo-

ment of peace, was believed to be as

easy and certain as it was indispen-

sable. The expectations, however, then so rea-

sonably and confidently entertained,

were disappointed by legislation from

which I feel constrained, by my obli-

gation to the Constitution, to withhold my

assent.

It is, therefore, a source of profound

regret that, in complying with the obli-

gation imposed upon the President by

the Constitution, to give to Congress

from time to time information of the

state of the Union, I am unable to com-

municate any definite adjustment, satis-

factory to the American people, of the

questions which, since the close of the

rebellion, have agitated the public mind.

On the contrary, candid examples me to

declare that at this time there is no Union

as our fathers understood the term,

and as they meant it to be under the

law of the Union which they estab-

lished can exist only where all the States

are represented in both Houses of Con-

gress; where one State is as free as an-

other to regulate its internal concerns

according to its own will; and where

the acts of the central Government, strictly

confined to matters of national

jurisdiction, apply with equal force to

all the people of every section. That

such is not the present "state of the

Union" is a melancholy fact; and we

all must acknowledge that the restora-

tion of the States to their proper legal

relations with the Federal Government

and with one another, according to the

terms of the original compact, would

be the greatest temporal blessing which

God, in his kindest Providence, could

bestow on this nation. It becomes our

imperative duty to consider whether or

not it is impossible to effect this most

desirable consummation.

The Union & Constitution are insepa-

rable. As long as one is obeyed by all

parties, the other will be preserved, and

if one is destroyed both must perish to-

gether. The destruction of the Constitu-

tion will be followed by other and still

greater calamities. It was ordained not

only to form a more perfect Union be-

tween the States, but to establish justice

in the domestic tranquility, provide for

the common defence, promote the gen-

eral welfare, and secure the blessings of

liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

Nothing but implicit obedience to its re-

quirement in all parts of the country

will accomplish these great ends.

With all that obedience, we can look

forward only to continual outrages up

individual rights, incessant breaches of

the public peace, national weakness,

financial disaster, the total loss of our

prosperity, the general corruption of

morals, and the final extinction of popu-

lar freedom. To save our country

from evils so appalling as these, we

should renew our efforts again and

The peculiar qualities which should characterize people who are fit to decide upon the management of public affairs for a greater State have seldom been combined. It is the glory of white men to know that they have had these qualities in sufficient measure to build upon this continent a great political fabric, and to preserve its stability for more than ninety years, while in every other part of the world all similar experiments have failed. But if anything can be proved by known facts—if all reasoning upon evidence is not abandoned, it must be acknowledged that in the progress of nations negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race of people. No independent government any form has been successful in their hands. On the contrary, wherever they have been left to their own devices, they have shown a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism. In the Southern States, however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilege of the ballot. Just released from slavery, it may be doubted whether, as a class, they know more than their ancestors how to organize and regulate civil society. Indeed, it is admitted that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so utterly ignorant of public affairs that their voting can consist in nothing more than carrying a ballot to the place where they are directed to deposit it. I need not remind you that the exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and that, when guided by virtue, intelligence, patriotism, and a proper appreciation of our free institutions, it constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. A trust artificially created, not for its own sake, but solely as a means of promoting the general welfare, its influence for good must necessarily depend upon the elevated character and true allegiance of the elector. It ought therefore to be reposed in none except those who are fitted morally and mentally to administer it well; for if conferred upon persons who do not justly estimate its value and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventually in the complete destruction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator. I have therefore urged upon your attention the great danger "to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially when the large majority of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held in a condition of slavery that has existed for generations; to-day they are free men, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed, from their previous condition of servitude, that, as a class, they are as well informed as to the nature of our Government as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years, and the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, nor attachment to the principles of the Constitution are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the Republic. Where a people—the source of all political power—speak, by their suffrages, through the instrumentality of the ballot-box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principle and enemies of free institutions, for it can only become to our political and social system a safe conductor of healthy popular sentiment when kept free from demoralizing influences. Controlled, through fraud and usurpation, by the designing, anarchy and despotism must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy, our Government will be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution inherited from our fathers. It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot-box a new class of voters not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, we weaken our system of government, instead of adding to its strength and durability." "I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation. But there is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes, a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared, by previous habits and opportunities, to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it, and finally to destroy its power; for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its overthrow and destruction."

I repeat the expression of my willingness to join in any plan within the scope of our constitutional authority which promises to better the condition of the negroes of the South, by encouraging them in industry, enlightening their minds, improving their morals, and giving protection to all their just rights as freedmen. But the transfer of our political inheritance to them would, in my opinion, be an abandonment of a duty which we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and the rights of our children.

The plan of putting the Southern States wholly, and the General Government partially, into the hands of negroes, is proposed at a time peculiarly unpropitious. The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war. Industry must be reorganized, justice re-established, public credit maintained, and order brought out of confusion. To accomplish these ends would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who formed our institution originally. I confidently believe that their descendants will be equal to the arduous task before them, but it is worse than madness to expect that negroes will perform it for us. Certainly we ought not to ask their assistance until we despair of our own competency.

The great difference between the two races in physical, mental, and moral characteristics will prevent an amalgamation or fusion of them together in one homogeneous mass. If the inferior obtains the ascendancy over the other, it will govern with reference only to its own interests—for it will recognize no common interests—and creates such a tyranny as this continent has never yet witnessed. Already the negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder. They are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has any respect for the rights of his own race. If this continues, it must become worse and worse, until all order will be subverted, all industry cease, and the fertile fields of the South grow up into a wilderness. Of all the dangers which our nation has yet encountered, none are equal to those which must result from the success of the effort now making to Africanize the half of our country.

I would not put considerations of money in competition with justice and right. But the expenses incident to "reconstruction" under the system adopted by Congress aggravate what I regard as the intrinsic wrong of the measure itself. It has cost untold millions already, and if persisted in will add largely to the weight of taxation, already too oppressive to be borne without just complaint, and may finally reduce the Treasury of the nation to a condition of bankruptcy. We must not delude ourselves. It will require a strong standing army, and probably more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum, to maintain the supremacy of negro governments as they are established. The sum thus thrown away would, if properly used, form a sinking fund large enough to pay the whole national debt in less than fifteen years. It is in vain to hope that negroes will maintain their ascendancy themselves. Without military power they are wholly incapable of holding in subjection the white people of the South.

I submit to the judgment of Congress whether the public credit may not be injuriously affected by a system of measures like this. With our debt, and the vast private interests which are complicated with it, we cannot be too cautious of a policy which might, by possibility, impair the confidence of the world in our Government. That confidence can only be retained by carefully maintaining the principles of justice and honor on the popular mind, and by the most scrupulous fidelity to all our engagements of every sort. Any serious breach of the organic law, persisted in for a considerable time, cannot but create fears for the stability of our institutions. Habitual violation of prescribed rules, which we bind ourselves to observe, must demoralize the people. Our only standard of civil duty being set at naught, the sheet-anchor of our political morality is lost, the public conscience swings from its moorings, and yields to every impulse of passion and interest. If we repudiate the Constitution we will not be expected to care much for more pecuniary obligations. The violation of such a pledge as we made on the 22d day of July, 1861, will certainly diminish the market value of our other promises. Besides, if we now acknowledge that the national debt was created, not to hold the States in the Union, as the taxpayers were led to suppose, but to expel them from it and hand them over to be governed by negroes, the moral duty to pay it may seem much less clear. I say it may seem so for I do not admit that this or any other argument in favor of repudiation can be entertained as sound; but its influence on some classes of minds may well be apprehended. The financial honor of a great commercial nation, largely indebted, and with a republican form of government administered by agents of the popular choice, is a thing of such delicate texture, and the destruction of it would be followed by such unspeakable calamity, that every true patriot must desire to avoid whatever might expose it to the slightest danger.

The great interest of the country requires immediate relief from these enactments. Business in the South is paralyzed by a sense of general insecurity, by the terror of confiscation, and the dread of negro supremacy. The Southern trade, from which the North would have derived so great profit under a government of law, still languishes, and can never be revived until it ceases to be fettered by the arbitrary power which makes all of its operations unsafe. That rich country—the richest in natural resources the world ever saw—is worse than lost if it be not soon placed under the protection of a free Constitution. Instead of being, as it ought to be, a source of wealth and power, it will become an intolerable burden upon the rest of the nation.

Another reason for retracting our steps will doubtless be seen by Congress in the late manifestations of public opinion on this subject. We live in a country where the popular will always enforces obedience to itself, sooner or later. It is vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legal authority, backed

by overwhelming force. It cannot have escaped your attention that from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States by military force, with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every expression of the general sentiment has been more or less adverse to it.

The affections of this generation cannot be detached from the institutions of their ancestors. Their determination to preserve the inheritance of free government in their own hands, and transmit it undivided and unimpaired to their own posterity, is too strong to be successfully opposed. Every weaker passion will disappear before that love of liberty and law for which the American People are distinguished above all others in the world.

How far the duty of the President "to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution," requires him to go in opposing an unconstitutional act of Congress, is a very serious and important question, on which I have deliberated much, and felt extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion. Where an act has been passed according to the forms of the Constitution by the supreme legislative authority, and is generally enrolled among the public statutes of the country, Executive resistance to it, especially in times of high party excitement, would be likely to produce violent collisions between the respective adherents of the two branches of the Government. This would be simply civil war; and civil war must be resorted to only as the last remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever might tend to provoke it should be most carefully avoided. A faithful and conscientious Magistrate will concede very much to honest error, and something even to perverse malice, before he will endanger the public peace; and he will not adopt forcible measures, or those which might lead to force, as long as there are peaceful means remain open to him or to his constituents. It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on his rights, and maintain them regardless of all consequences. If Congress should pass an act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will certainly, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government, and if there be neither judicial remedy for the wrongs of individuals, nor power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defender; if, for instance, the legislative Department should pass an act even through all the forms of law to abolish a co-ordinate department of the Government—in such a case the President must take the high responsibilities of his office, and save the life of the nation at all hazards. The so-called reconstruction acts, though as plainly unconstitutional as any can be imagined, were not believed to be within the class last mentioned. The people were not wholly dissuaded of the power of self-defense. In all the Northern States they still held in their hands the sacred right of the ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their own institutions. It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituents was not taken in vain, and that my confidence in their wisdom and virtue seems not to have been misplaced.

GRIMPELERS—These are everywhere, and they seize upon everything which goes wrong, to find fault with. It is a misquoting of their pillow, the announcement is made next morning that not a wink of sleep had they during the night. A slight pain is magnified into excruciating torture. If the sun shines it is too hot, and if it rains it is too wet. If they lose a dollar, ruin stares them in the face, and undigested sickness is kept constantly on the stage.

MEMBER AND SHOOTING DEATH IN DECATUR COUNTY.—We learn from the Baladridge Georgian, that Mr Jesse Sykes of that county, was murdered on Saturday night of last week by some one who entered his sleeping apartment in woman's clothes.

From the same paper we learn that a young man named Henry Dixon, while putting on his boots before the fire, fell in, probably in an apoplectic fit, and was burnt to death before his situation was discovered.

FLORIDA.

A freedman went to the Radical speaking at Campbellton a few days since, and for some reason carried a pistol, which, for convenience, he placed in the leg of his boot, already cocked, with the muzzle up. In working around the trigger was struck, and the contents of the pistol forced into his leg and side, from which death ensued shortly afterward.

The cotton crop in southern Illinois is excellent; three thousand bales have been shipped at Carbondale alone.

It is computed that the average growth of London, is at the rate of two miles of finished buildings per day.

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One door north of the Hotel. Our stock is entirely new, consisting in part of

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And in fact every thing usually found in a well selected Stock, all of which have been purchased exclusively for cash, by one of our firm who resides in New York, and possessing the advantage of being always in market, ready to take advantage of every decline in prices; we feel confident, with such facilities we can keep our Stock constantly replenished at the VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES. Being determined to spare neither capital or pains to supply our friends and the public generally with **CHEAP GOODS**, we solicit a liberal share of patronage.

Our Terms are **Exclusively Cash.** T. F. WYNN & CO.

Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 14, 1867.—3m.

NEW GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY AND PROVISION STORE.

HORN & J. B. TURNLEY,

INFORM the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that they have just opened on the east side of the public square, a large, varied and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, Headed, Lard and Salt, Rice, Flour and Meal, Cheese, Pickles and Spices, Butter, Cakes and Sweets, Fruits and Confectionaries.

With every other article usually needed or called for in a well assorted Family Grocery. We intend to keep our assortment at all times full and complete, and hope by ready and extensive sales to be enabled to sell low.

We will **EXCHANGE** Groceries, for every description of **COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Our **TERMS CASH**, where exchange is not made.

Our establishment being a convenient location, long needed and desired by the citizens of the Town and vicinity, we expect and solicit a liberal and generous patronage, which will materially benefit both buyer and seller in proportion to extent.

Call in and examine our stock—and buy your **CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**

Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 14, 1867.

LOOK AT THIS!

\$1.50 WILL PAY FOR THE MONTHLY NEW ENGLAND FARMER From this date to January 1, 1868:

14 Months for One Dollar and Fifty Cents—**advance.**

48 Pages of reading in each number, handsomely illustrated and largely composed of original contributions.

588 Pages of valuable and interesting Agricultural and Domestic reading in the volume for 1867.

40 and upwards extremely Liberal Premiums offered for new subscribers.

1 new name for our list will entitle you to a premium.

3 cent stamp pays for specimen and circular.

34 Mercantile Row, Boston, the place of publication, and all letters should be addressed to

R. P. EATON & CO., Publishers N. E. Corner.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GRAY JACKETS,

And how they Lived, Fought and Died for Dixie, with

Incidents and Sketches of Life in the Confederacy.

Comprising Narratives of Personal Adventure, Army Life, Naval Adventure, Home Life, Prison Life, Life in the Camp, Field and Hospital, Together with the Songs, Ballads, Anecdotes and Humorous Incidents of the War for Southern Independence.

There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, nor be embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and which, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports of careful narrators of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos of the war. This illustrates the character of the heroes, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of the women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service.

The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvellous, the Tender and Pathetic, and the whole Panorama of the War are here thrillingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most simple, unique, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth.

Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as depicted, brilliant with, and authentic history, are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.

Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address,

JONES BROTHERS & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Empire Sewing Machine Co., Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Every Sewing Machine Sewing Machine. It is thus improved, and is in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine. Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, or Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS TO

Black, Sherlock & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

GENERAL Commission Merchants, SHIPPERS, AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Provisions, Western & Southern Produce

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SPICES, RICE, TOBACCO, WINES, HOPS, &c., &c.

FLOUR, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, PORK, BEEF, EGGS, FRUITS, GRAIN.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.

Having the most extensive connections in European and South American ports, are now prepared to make the

Most Liberal Advances AND Immediate Returns ON ALL Kinds of Produce,

and Merchants, Planters, Farmers generally throughout the country, will find it greatly to their advantage to ship their goods to

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.

59 VESEY ST., NEW YORK

Having immense orders unfilled, from our correspondents in Liverpool, Havann, St. Thomas, St. Domingo and several South American ports, we are in immediate want of the above mentioned articles of produce.

We can also handle to advantage for our Southern friends:

COTTON, RICE, TOBACCO, SUGARS, MOLASSES, &c.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.

ALSO ISSUED A PRICE CURRENT,

Which they will be happy to furnish

Free of Charge to their Friends and Customers.

S. & T. J. MORGAN, GROCERY

AND Commission Merchants, OXFORD, Ala.

Keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of choice Groceries, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

They are also prepared to pay the Tax on Cotton and attend to its shipment to the best houses in Selma, Mobile or New Orleans.

Oxford, Oct. 5, 1867.

All persons indebted to the old firm of C. G. Morgan & Co., and to S. & T. J. Morgan, are earnestly requested to come forward and make payment.

The Polytechnic Academy.

THE first session of the "Polytechnic Male Academy," will commence at Jacksonville, on the 2nd Monday in January, 1868.

JOHN H. FORNEY, Instructor in Mathematics, Philosophy & Military Discipline.

H. A. RUTLEDGE, Instructor in Ancient Modern Languages, Composition & Elocution.

Teachers for the Preparatory Department, and Assistant Instructors will be employed as the necessities of the Academy may demand.

The second session will commence 4th Monday in July.

TERMS, per session of 20 weeks, from \$15 to \$30.

BOARD in private families can be obtained at low rates.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN H. FORNEY, Nov. 30, 1867. Jacksonville, Ala.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

M. J. TURNLEY, GEORGE ISBELL TURNLEY, TURNLEY & SON, Attorneys at Law AND Solicitors in Bankruptcy.

HAVE all necessary Blanks, and are ready to file applications for all who desire relief under the Bankrupt Act of 1867.

They will attend the Bankrupt Courts held by the Register, at Gadsden, Lebanon and Centre—and may be consulted at their office in Jacksonville, where one of them may always be found.

Nov. 9, 1867.

RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which he offers as cheap as can be afforded.

His Assortment is General.

If you consider him worthy of patronage, he will be pleased to receive it, and duly appreciate any favors received.

—Terms, Cash. Oct. 12, 1867.

M. J. TURNLEY, G. I. TURNLEY, H. J. & G. I. TURNLEY, Attorneys at Law

AND Solicitors in Chancery, General Collecting Agents, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice Law in the counties of Calhoun, Taliaferro, Randolph, Cleburne, Wilkes, Baine, St. Clair and DeKalb, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S. District Court, Northern and Middle Divisions of Alabama.

Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. E. GRANT.

JUST PUBLISHED.
NEW WORK ON SINGING.
BASSINIS
Twenty Melodic Exercises.
IN FORM OF
SOLFEGE FOR SOPRANO OR
ALTO VOICES.

INTENDED AS
Studies to acquire the Art of Singing.

These exercises were composed to be used simultaneously with his system, "The Art of Singing," or with any other method for the cultivation of the voice, and will take the place of CONGREGATIONAL SOLFEGG GIGS; being more melodious and better adapted for teaching.

Some of these exercises are especially beautiful as well as useful, a mingling of the dulcet and the powerful, which secures the interest as well as the improvement of the student. The various styles developed in these exercises render them valuable in an educational point of view, as they tend to enlarge the intelligence of the pupil. They must be studied carefully, with reference to the intonation, the marks of expression and the form of ornamentation. Upon the minute accuracy with which these are accomplished depends the accuracy of the singing. The student must be able to sing in these respects in time and effort, utterly wasted, while, on the other hand, a close and patient investigation, and minute faithful execution of them, will give unexpected power and facility, and open to the student the means and resources by which great artists produce their most brilliant and profound respect.—*Watson's Art Journal.*

In Two Volumes.
Price, each, in Boards, Retail, \$2.00
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A Sample Copy sent by Mail, post-paid, on receipt of Wholesale Price, \$1.50.

Published by **WM. HALL & SON,**
No. 543 Broadway, N. Y.

GROVESTEEN & CO.
Piano Forte Manufacturers.
499, Broadway, New York.

The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our **Scale, Seven Octave, Rosewood Piano-Fortes**, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivaled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements—French grand action, hammer flange, over-strung bass, etc.—and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano-Forte"
Received the highest award of merit at the celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York, and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the Gold and Silver Medals from both of which can be seen at our rooms.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano-Forte, and by manufacturing largely by a strict cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition. Our prices are from \$100 to \$200 cheaper than any other first-class Piano-Forte.

Terms—Not cash in current funds.
Descriptive circulars sent free.
Jan. 12, 1867.—Jy

WILLIAM J. SHARP'S
Improved Billiard Tables.
With his PATENT CUSHIONS.
Well known to be superior to any now in use.



Manufactured at 43 Mercer St. N. Y.
The great popularity of SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES has rendered it necessary to make arrangements, in order to supply the increasing demand, and he is now prepared to fill any order with favor him.

W. J. Sharp having had practical experience for nearly twenty years, in the manufacture of Billiard Tables, and having made a number of valuable improvements, his improved Table, which for elasticity of touch, mechanical cleanness of appearance, will challenge competition.

His newly invented patent Cushions having been pronounced by the most competent judges to be superior to any now in use, he is enabled to furnish the best Billiard Table manufactured in the United States, and sustain the name which Sharp's Tables so justly have acquired.

Balls, Cues and Trimmings constantly on hand. Old Cues repaired at short notice. Orders by mail punctually attended to. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

W. J. SHARP,
43 Mercer Street, New York.

Sewing Machine for Sale.
A First-Class Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, but little worn and in good order, for sale very low.
Enquire at this Office.
Feb. 16 1/2

BURVEE'S
VIOLENE,
[TRADE MARK.]
A New Writing Fluid.
Of a Beautiful Violet Color,
ALSO
VIOLENE COPYING FLUID,
To Copy Without Press.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
Manhattan Ink and Color Co.
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To Painters Furniture and other Manufacturers
YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO
THE MANHATTAN PAINT OIL,
50 Cents Per Gallon.
Invented by G. DURYEE, M. D. Chemist of New York.
Who has spent several years experimenting for a substitute for Linseed Oil.

It is well known that alabaster gives to oil from linseed oil its lasting virtues; therefore, a chemical combination of alabaster with any other oil would make it equally valuable. Knowing the prejudice against a new oil, especially after the odium of many failures, we have awaited severe tests before entering the arena. Neither shall we make vain promises or boast, but leave the merits of our oil to those who use it. We dare say this much, that after two years' trial, in all weather, this oil has been found as indestructible as the best boiled linseed oil.

It may be thinned with turpentine or raw linseed oil.
It will not crack in six hours!
With time it gives the lustre of Damar varnish.
For a roofing oil it will be found just the thing.
The price is about two-thirds that of linseed oil.

It will not injure the most delicate colors, nor will it crack or peel off.
Furniture Manufacturers will like it for first coats to varnish on.
Boiler makers and Iron Finishers will here find a substitute having the appearance of copal varnish.
Ship Painters are asked to give it a trial.

Among the many parties who have tried it we take pleasure in referring to
The Messrs. Corrugated Iron Roofing and Bridge Co., of Boston & New York.
G. Whittier, Brookline, Long, New York.
Lyn Navy Yard, Mr. Gibbs, of Pacific J. C. Fellows, N. Y.
S. S. Co., N. Y.
New York, Nov. 16, 1867.

To MANHATTAN PAINT OIL CO.
I take pleasure in stating that I have used your Paint Oil on wood and iron, with different kinds of paint, and have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, it makes a better coating than linseed, and that, for all purposes where exposed to weather, is much preferable. Yours, J. T. WILBURN.

Brown Metallic Paint, 31 cents per lb.
Varnish for Housework, and First Coats for Furniture, 52 cents per gallon.

SOLD BY DEALERS IN PAINT OIL, &c
MANUFACTURED BY
The Manhattan Paint Oil Co.,
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E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
Wholesale and Retail.
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In addition to our main business of photographic materials we are Headquarters for the following, viz:
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Of American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, etc.

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From negatives made in the various campaigns and forming a complete Photographic history of the great contest.

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Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D., will please remit 25 per cent of the amount with their order.

The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy.
Just published—Stereoscopic Views of the Interior of the Mammoth Cave of Ky. taken by aid of the new Magnesium Light.
August 31, 1867.

KEROSENE & GAS STOVES.

TEA AND COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE POTS, OIL CANS, &c., &c.

All the Cooking for a Family may be done with Kerosene Oil, or Gas, with 1 lb. trouble, and at less expense, than by any other fuel.

Each Article manufactured by this Company is guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it. Send for Circular.

Liberal Discount to the Trade.
KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO.,
206 PEARL STREET N. Y.

ELLIS & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together except in CRIMINAL CASES, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb.
Jan. 6, 1868.

Something New, Useful and Saleable!
Hawhurst's Soluble Blue and Bleaching Powder.

"TABLE MANNA," for Family Use, "NATIONAL WASHING FLUID," "STARCH POLISH," "MAGIC SOLDERING FLUID," "INFANT PAIN ANNIHILATOR," "Good Samaritan's Liniment," "Silver Solution," &c. &c.

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1000 Agents Wanted, Male and Female.

A good reliable agent wanted in every town to take entire control, for his neighborhood, of several of the best most saleable and profitable articles of every day life ever presented to the public. Profit large—satisfaction guaranteed. The right man or woman can make from \$10 to \$20 a week easily. Enclose stamps for full description and illustrated catalogue. Samples sent free. Exclusive control of territory given. Address:
New York Manufacturing Co.,
37 Park Row, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
THE LIFE, LETTERS, SPEECHES &c., of
HON. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS.

By Henry Cleveland,
Late Editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address:
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.
Feb. 16, 1867.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS & others.
The Griffin Mineral Paint Co. are now manufacturing the BEST, CHEAPEST and most DURABLE Paint in use, two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriages & Car-makes, Pails and Woodenware, Agricultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels and Ships Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs. (It being Fire and Water-proof) Floor Oil Cloths. (one Manufacturer having used 5000 bbls. the past year.) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, and adhesiveness. Price \$6 per bbl. of 500 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Wanted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Griffin Mineral Paint. Address: **DANIEL BOWELL,**
Nov. 15—6m. 254 Pearl St., New York.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!
LIGHT FOR THE MILLION!
A VALUABLE DISCOVERY!
The Eureka Illuminating Oil

Costs only One Cent for three hours. Cheap, Clean and Neat. No Smoke. No Offensive Smell. No Grease. No Chimney. No Explosive. Costs only 25 Cts. Per Gallon. No Family should be without it.

Samples for testing will be sent prepaid, on receipt of 50 cents. County and State Rights for sale on liberal terms, either for Cash, Real Estate or Personal Property, in all cases as above. **Eureka Oil Manufacturing Co.,**
37 Park Row, New York.

Empire Shuttle Sewing Machines
ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
For Family and Manufacturing Purposes.
Agents wanted. Address: **EMPIRE S. M. CO.,**
616 Broadway New York.

THE GREAT CAUSE
OF
HUMAN MISERY.

Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A LECTURE on the Nature of Sin, its Treatment, and Radical Cure, of Seminal weakness, or spermatorrhea, induced by self-abuse; Involuntary Emissions, impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, Mental & Physical Incapacity, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bleedings, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This Lecture will prove a Boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. NO. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. P. O. Box 4,596.

Pope's Edicts Concerning the Press.

Among the many tyrannous and oppressive acts of Gen. Pope, not the least creditable is his partisan effort to fill up the Radical party in the South with giving their advertisements in the Radical presses. The effect of this edict is to rob some two hundred conservative papers of the patronage which justly belongs to them by their situation and influence, and to bestow it on some fifteen Radical sheets, which have only a limited circulation, and derive their support from foreign subsidies. Such interference with the functions of civil officers is, of course, new in the land, and it is the shame of General Pope, that not even his co-sinners thought it a decent resort. It is a more direct blow at the liberty of the people than has been struck for some time, with one solitary disgraceful exception in Mississippi.

The State laws very properly require civil officers to make publication in papers of their own county where there is one. As there is rarely over one paper in a county this order, in effect compels Sheriffs to send their advertisements out of the county where the sales are to be made, and thus, not being seen by the parties or neighborhood interested, for want of bidders and illegality of sale property is sacrificed, and creditors fail to receive what is due them. In cases of sales by Register in Chancery they are compelled to disobey both the civil law and the decrees of the court, with the hazard that these acts may some day, when law is restored, be set aside as null and void.

It is one of the curses of military rule that the parties who administer it are not able to appreciate the grave considerations we have mentioned. Looking to the end only, and at one side of a case, oftentimes heady and violent, impatient of counsel, and irritated to madness by hostile criticism, they proceed by rash and arbitrary edicts to inflict the most serious mischiefs on a community. A step of folly once taken, pride comes in to preclude those corrections which reflection and public opinion suggest to the statesman.

We appeal to the more decent and reflecting men of the Republican party whether measures of tyranny and partisanship, such as this order, meets their approbation. If the executive officers were in its due degree of vigor and authority we should look to that quarter for a prompt and efficacious remedy. An officer who thus prostrates his functions to partisan ends should be removed as promptly as if, after the indulgence of a vain rhodomontade, he had by his imbecility brought reproach upon the national arms, and put the very existence of the government in peril.

National Intelligencer.

In Huntsville, Indiana, a man named Baylow had felled a sapling in the woods which lodged in its fall, and on being released, knocked the ax out of Baylow's hands and up into the air. He threw his head to one side to look up for it, when the blade of the falling ax entered his neck, between the ear and collar bone, severing the jugular vein, and he bled to death.

SHARP JUVENILE PRACTICE.—Two boys who were in jail at Danbury, Conn., for picking pockets last week, formed a letter ordering their release, to which they signed the name of V. Carter, State Attorney, at Norwalk, and sent it to Norwalk, where it was mailed by some friend, directed to the jail-keeper at Danbury. He, supposing it was all right, released the sharp youths on the forged order, and they are still at large.

Judge Hamlin, and we suppose other officers of Buine County, have received orders from the Military authorities to proceed in the performance of their duties, without regard to the Ordinance abolishing Baine, until the ratification of the Constitution.—*Gadsden Times*

Gen. Hancock Revokes the Jury Order.

Gen. Hancock has revoked Sheridan's order placing negroes upon juries. He says that he has been officially informed that the administration of justice, and especially of criminal justice, in the courts, is clogged, if not entirely frustrated, by the enforcement of the order relative to the qualification of persons to be placed on the jury lists of the State of Louisiana. He says that the qualification of a juror, under the law, is a proper subject for the decision of the courts, and that in the discharge of the trust reposed in him, he will maintain the just power of the Judiciary, and is unwilling to permit the civil authorities and laws to be embarrassed by military interference.

We hope the President will remove Gen. Pope and put in his place a man like Hancock. Pope is a disgrace to the army and the Radical party. He is

too much of a politician to be an officer, and has too little sense to be a leader of a political party. Even the recent Alabama Menagerie treated him with contempt. When Pope goes it is to be hoped Swayne will go with him. If the President had labored to carry out the Radical policy he could not have done so more effectually than by permitting Pope and Swayne to rule this portion of the South.—*Montgomery Mail.*

TROUBLE FROM WITHIN.

The passionate, ill-natured man lives always in stormy weather, even though it be the quiet of dew-fall around him; always wronged, always hurt, always complaining of some enemy. He has no conception that this enemy is within his own bosom, in the sources, the ungoverned irritability, the habitual ill-nature of his own bad spirit and character. I speak not here of some single burst of passion, into which a man of amiable temper may, for once, be betrayed; but I speak more especially of the angry characters, always brewing in some tempest of violated feeling. They have no suspicion that they are bad, that being ill-natured is about the same thing as receiving ill-treatment, and that all the enemies they suffer from are snugly cloistered in their own evil temper.

The same is true of fretful persons—men and women that year away fast and die, because they have worried life completely out. They are pricked and stung at every motion they make, and wonder why it is that others are permitted to float along so peacefully, and they never suffered to have a moment of peace in their lives. And the very simple reason is, that life is a field of nettles to them, because their fretful, worrying tempers are always pricking out through the tender skin of their uneasiness. Why, if they were set down in paradise, carrying their bad mind with them, they would fret at the good angels, and the climate, and the colors even of the roses.—*Dr. Bushnell.*

HANDSOMELY DONE.—It is our pleasure to record, to day, one of those rare instances of generosity which stand out in the great ocean of selfishness which surrounds us all like the solitary ark of the Patriarch on the swelling waters of the great flood. In the case to which we here refer the feature most peculiar pleasing was the patriotic impulse that dictated the gift. Of course a gift is always gratefully received, even when personal kindness or regard alone prompts its bestowal, but when to that feeling is superadded an expression of admiration of the principles of its recipient it ought to, and does, bear a double significance.

Last Monday, our friend, William H. Capaly, handed the Commonwealth Office an order of which the following is in substance a copy:

Messrs. L. & H.
Let the Commonwealth Office have One Hundred Dollars worth of goods on my account. This is given as a token of my appreciation of the manliness and boldness of the Commonwealth in defending the cause of our common country—the South.

Has any man in the South shown a higher appreciation of the services of the press in his behalf, or done a more noble and generous deed for its permanent support than Judge Capley? If so, we want his name. He merits commendation, and to the best of our ability he shall have it.

Marion Commonwealth.

The President in his message says it will require a large standing army to maintain the supremacy of the negro governments after they are established, and that the money that will be required to support this army would pay the national debt in 15 years.

Judge Busted is reported to have decided that juries in his courts would be selected according to the laws of Alabama, and not in accordance with Pope's orders. Consequently white men only will compose the juries of the Federal courts in this State.

DEFERRED OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.—The Vicksburg Herald, of the 26th November, says:

"We learned from a well informed source yesterday, that information had been received at Headquarters of the defeat of that Convention. The precise majority is not known, though it is estimated from five to eight hundred. It is also stated that sixty two thousand votes were cast, which makes a discrepancy with the number of the majority above given, as 133,300 names are reported to have been registered, which increases the majority to about 4500." This seals the fate of the Mississippi State Convention.

late accounts from England presents quite a gloomy state of affairs. Numbers of mill and manufacturing establishments have closed up, and hundreds of operatives and employees are thrown

out of employment. Great want and suffering are anticipated this winter. Already serious bread riots have taken place.

The Impachers Impeached.

If there is going to be anybody tried for high crimes and misdemeanors, says the New York Express, it is moved that not the President of the United States, but the Rump Congress, be placed in the prisoner's box forthwith and arraigned.

For high treason, in levying war against the United States and giving aid and comfort to its enemies. Specification: 1st. The upsetting of civil government in ten States of the Union by force of arms. 2d. Maintaining a President's Bureau in those States for the "comfort" of a class of harpies who are nothing, if not the enemies of this Union.

For high crimes and misdemeanors. Specification: Violating the constitution of the United States, and usurping powers and prerogatives wholly unknown to, and unauthorized by that instrument. Refusing to permit ten States of the Union to have Senators or Representatives in Congress, though subjecting the people of said States to taxation. In official and other declarations calculated and designed to deprive the President of the United States of the confidence of the people, as well in his patriotism as in his constitutional right to exist and to act as the department of the government, which, under the constitution, possesses exclusive executive powers, and all this with the intent of rendering him incapable of resisting either said usurpation of power, or of providing and enforcing measures necessary for the pacification and restoration of the Union.

The "Rump," instead of worrying the President, had better get ready for trial on these charges and specifications. For whatever disposition may be made of Andrew Johnson, of this, at least, they may rest assured—their day of judgement now is not far off.

"White Men Must Rule America."

THE SELMA MESSENGER,
DAILY AND WEEKLY,
BY M. J. WILLIAMS & CO.
ROBERT NEKE, Editor.

TERMS.—Daily, one year, in advance, \$10 00
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The Daily Messenger
Has been considerably improved, and the Proprietors contemplate making further improvements at an early day. It contains the very latest intelligence from all parts of the world. In fact, it is a perfect epitome of the current events of the day.

The Weekly Messenger
Is published every Friday morning. Each number contains from twenty-eight to thirty-two long columns of reading matter, consisting of editorials on all important topics of discussion, selections from all the best papers in the United States, full telegraphic reports, poetry, miscellaneous matter, the Selma markets corrected carefully by the Chamber of Commerce, the Markets in all the principal cities of America, etc., etc.

In short, its editor spares no labor, and its publishers no expense, to make it a perfect newspaper for the farmer, the merchant, the lawyer, and the freeman.

Address: **M. J. WILLIAMS & CO., Selma, Ala.**

THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER.

A New Feature:

Having determined, in addition to the usual political, miscellaneous and local matter, to devote a column daily and a page weekly, to the promotion of the Agricultural, Stock Raising, Domestic and Sporting interests of Alabama, we respectfully solicit contributions or correspondence on these topics. There being no other paper in the State giving special attention to this department, we trust the Advertiser will receive the co-operation and support of those interested.

The politics of the Advertiser are thoroughly independent and conservative, dealing justly and fairly with all men, and holding itself above all factions and all parties, for the good of the State and country.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.
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One copy, three months, \$1 50
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Clubs required for six months at the foregoing rates.

All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance, and at the expiration of the time for which payment is made, unless previously renewed, the name of the subscriber will be stricken from our books.
REID & SCREWS,
Editors and Proprietors.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the Conservative citizens of Calhoun County will be held in Jacksonville, on Wednesday the 8th day of January next, for the purpose of procuring concert of action on the ratification of the Constitution, by voting or not voting as circumstances may dictate.

Addresses will be delivered by some of our prominent men.

It is hoped and expected that every beat in the County will be represented by a large number of its citizens.

Come out fellow-citizens in overwhelming numbers, and on that glorious anniversary, let your enemies at home and abroad know that there is life in the "old banner County" yet; and that you are determined to make one more heroic struggle for constitutional liberty, and to save your beloved State from negro domination.

In accordance with the universal custom of the newspaper press, and to give the printers as well as others, some chance for rest and recreation during Christmas, we shall issue no paper on Saturday next.

Our patrons will suffer no loss however, as they will be furnished the full 52 numbers for the year.

If important news should arrive, we will send it out in an extra.

Several family rights, with receipts for making and directions for using Jackson's Washing Compound have been left at this office for sale, by Capt. Wm. Johnston, the Agent for this County. The price is only one dollar, and it is the opinion of good judges, who have thoroughly tested it, that it is worth twenty times that amount in a single year.

OFF WITH THEIR HEADS!—It is rumored in Washington that the President has at last made up his mind to do his whole duty to the people, by removing Gen. John Pope & Wager Swayne! The letter published in the MAIL, from John to Wager, instructing his Menagerie while in session, was republished in the Washington papers, and this document, together with many other unsolicited "official" acts in aid of the Radical party, has served to more fully open the eyes of the President and Gen. Grant. Letters from Washington received daily in this city assert that both these Satraps, who never see anything outside of the Radical ranks, and who devote all their time to negroizing the States under them by the bayonet, will soon be removed, and their positions filled with soldiers like Hancock, Pope, it is said, will be sent back among the Indians, and Col. Swayne ordered to the reserve corps.—Montgomery Mail, 18th

A Few More Words to our Patrons.

We have several times recently alluded to the embarrassments under which we labor in consequence of military edicts, which impelled us to call upon our patrons for aid; but we are sorry to say, thus far with very little effect, not one hundred having responded. We now speak again, and for the last time.

We have very little doubt but what the subscribers to this paper as heartily detest the despotic military order of Gen. Pope, designed to starve it out as we do; but, did it ever strike their minds that their neglect is aiding him in the accomplishment of the very object he desires—the one by depriving us of lawful and legitimate patronage, and the other by withholding what is already due. Without relief from the one or aid from the other, we must inevitably be crushed, as between the upper and nether millstone. Friends, we need your help. We speak plainly & speak now, otherwise the time will soon come when we can neither speak for you nor ourselves.

We continue our proposition to receive in payment various articles of produce.

The Alabama Convention, before it adjourned, passed a memorial to Congress to amend the Military Bill as to allow a bare majority of those who vote to ratify the Constitution, instead of a majority of registered voters. This shows that the Convention itself was frightened at the monstrosity it had brought forth, and were afraid that the more decent of their own party would reject it. Their party in Congress had the thing all in their own hands. They thought that by disfranchising some 30,000 white men and enfranchising all the negroes, they had made "insurance doubly sure." But like the gambler who had all the stocked cards in his own hands they now want to shuffle and cut again.

Why did they not ask Congress to so amend the law as not to require any vote on its ratification at all? It would have been no greater outrage than they

have already perpetrated. And then the negroes and white "loil" sneaks could have stayed at home and been more profitably employed in working for something to feed and cloth them.

In our next paper we will commence the publication of the Constitution as it finally passed, in order that our readers may read and judge for themselves of its merits. It is not probable however, in consequence of its length that we can get it all in one paper without excluding everything else; but it will all be published in ample time to be read and studied before the time of voting.

OXFORD INSTITUTE.

By reference to the advertisement, it will be seen that the first session of this institution will commence on the first Monday in February next. It will also be seen that the terms are low. The building, calculated to accommodate 240 pupils is in a forward state to completion. We have so frequently referred of late to the competency and devoted fidelity of the Professors as to render its reputation in this connection unnecessary.

In the pleasant, beautiful and healthy location of Oxford, may we not hope for this institution prosperity and success from the very start.

G. B. Douthit, who has been Circuit Clerk of this County fifteen or sixteen years, elected by the people without opposition, received notice last week of his removal by Gen. Pope, and Gen. W. O. Hutchinson has been appointed in his place.

S. D. McClellan, appointed sheriff by the Governor has also been removed, and Robt. Alexander appointed.

Rules in Bankruptcy.

We publish this week, for the information and benefit of all parties concerned, the Rules and regulations in Bankruptcy, established by Judge Busted, and also the times and places of holding the Courts; from which it will be seen, that Gen. J. W. Burke, Register for this District, will be in Jacksonville on Monday next.

It affords us pleasure to say that Gen. Burke is no political brawler, but confines himself, as all good officers should do, to the strict performance of his official duties; and that he performs those duties in a competent, just and impartial manner highly satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Impeachment of the President.

The long, tedious, disgusting and farcical project of impeachment of the President by the ultra radicals has been at length "played out," and the Report of the committee in its favor voted down in the present Congress by 57 yeas to 108 nays. In this attempt, gold speculators have failed—mousing and snelling committees have failed—bribery, forgery and subordination to perjury have failed; and the impeachers themselves stand before the country, convicted of a base and foul attempt; (in which they have spent millions of the people's money,) to degrade and depose the chief officer of the government, for the faithful discharge of his constitutional duties. This bugbear being now removed, it is to be hoped that the President, with the aid and co-operation of Gen. Grant, will address himself earnestly to the work of correcting the foul and odorous abuses which have crept into the administration of the government, under Radical misrule and military Despotism, especially in the 3rd District.

If he fails to do this, we shall begin to think an impeachment committee really necessary; not to impeach him for what he has done, but for what he has left undone.

Our Academies.—Examinations have taken place in both the Male and Female Academies of this place during the past and present weeks, under the superintendence of Prof. W. J. Borden, and Rev. D. F. Smith.

Our business engagements have been such as to deprive us of the privilege of regular attendance; but we learn from others who did attend and were better qualified to judge, that the examinations were highly creditable to both Teachers and pupils, and entirely satisfactory to the patrons of the schools.

Mr. Smith, of which notice has already been given, will remain Principal of

the Female Academy for the next year, and Miss Mary A. Turnley, Assistant. Many of our citizens will regret the loss of Prof. Borden, who goes shortly to take charge of the College of Oxford; but that regret will be greatly relieved by the fact, that he will be succeeded in the Academy by one so competent and worthy as Gen. John H. Forney. We notice in several Alabama and Georgia papers, complimentary notices of Gen. F. in assuming control of the Male Academy, for which, on his behalf and that of our community, we return them our sincere thanks.

We predict for our Academy a greater degree of prosperity in the future than they have been favored with for some years past. Our people are beginning to realize that education for their children is a better and more enduring capital than mere money or property—which cannot be depleted by the rise or fall of cotton or stocks; and of which they cannot be deprived by poverty, misfortune or bad government. Therefore we say to all, by a liberal and generous in patronizing good schools; in which you will also be just to your children.

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

Rules for Proceedings in Bankruptcy.

In the United States District Court for the District of Alabama.

At a stated term of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, held at Huntsville, in said District, on the 27th day of November, in the year 1867; Present—Honorable Richard Busted, United States District Judge.

ORDERED, That the following rules govern proceedings in Bankruptcy in the District Court of the United States for the District of Alabama, under the act entitled "An Act to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States" and the "General Orders and Forms in Bankruptcy," framed under said act by the Justices of the Supreme Court; and it is further

ORDERED, That the rules heretofore adopted and promulgated under said act in said Districts be and they hereby are vacated and set aside.

(Enter) RICHARD BUSTED, Judge, &c.

Rules in Bankruptcy.

1. In voluntary bankruptcy an order, form No. 4, shall be entered by the Clerk as of course, referring the petition to the Register appointed from the Congressional District in which the debtor resides.

Upon filing a petition in involuntary bankruptcy the order, form No. 57, may be entered by direction of the Register of the District in which the debtor resides. The Clerk shall forthwith furnish the Register with a certified copy of the petition and proofs on file; and if, at the time designated in the order for that purpose, the debtor fails to appear, then, upon proof of compliance with all the requirements of the act, the Register shall proceed to take any testimony that may be offered and, if the facts warrant it, to make adjudication of bankruptcy. He shall issue the warrant, form No. 59, and all proceedings in the matter thereafter—not required by the act to be had before the Judge—shall be had before the Register.

If the debtor appears, as commanded in the order, and does not demand a trial by jury, the Register shall proceed to take testimony in support of, or in opposition to the petition, and upon concluding the same shall certify it to the Court.

Whenever an adjudication of bankruptcy is made by the Judge, the order form No. 48, shall name the Register who shall act in the case.

The order, form No. 4, shall specify the place where the Register shall act upon the matters arising under the case; and the warrant, form No. 59, shall specify where the meeting of creditors will be held, and the day named for each, will be fixed with reference to the convenient and speedy progress of the case.

Every Register, in any case referred to him, may designate the times and places when and where he will act upon the several matters arising under such case other than the attendance of the bankrupt, as fixed by order, form No. 4, and the meeting of creditors as fixed by the warrant, form No. 59; and upon his direction the Clerk shall issue the order to show cause, form No. 51.

Petitions may be referred otherwise than as is here directed for special reasons, or in cases not provided for.

2. Each Register will be required, by special order, to attend at times to be specified hereafter, central places within his district; and if for any cause he should fail to attend at the times designated, all proceeding ordered to be had before him at such appointed time, shall be adjourned over without prejudice, until the day designated for the next setting of the Register at that place, unless a special sitting shall in the mean time be ordered by the Judge.

3. The copy, petition and schedule specified in form No. 4, and the creditor's petition, form No. 54, shall be examined and certified by the Register in conformity with Rule 7 General Orders in Bankruptcy, before a warrant or order to show cause, shall issue thereon.

All process furnished any Register under Rule 2, of said Orders, shall be countersigned by him before the same shall be issued; and all orders be issued under the authority of the Court, as in form No. 6, by the Register dated and signed by him. At each meeting of creditors the Register shall make and certify a list of the debt duly proved before or at that time.

4. Every assignee shall give the notice required by Section 13 of the Act, to the Register who has the charge of the proceedings. And when thereunto required by the Register, it shall be the duty of the Assignee to furnish a good and sufficient bond, form No. 17, in such sum as the Register may direct. Upon receiving the assignment of an estate in bankruptcy, the Assignee shall deliver such assignment to the Clerk of the Court, who shall cause a certified copy thereof to be made and kept on file in his office. The Assignment shall be returned to the Assignee.

The notice, under Section 28 of the Act, of the application of the Assignee for a settlement and discharge, shall be given by mailing notice of the application to the creditors of the bankrupt, who have proved their claims.

5. All moneys received by Assignees or paid into Court, in the course of any proceedings in bankruptcy, shall be deposited either in the First National Bank at Huntsville or in the Bank of Mobile.

6. Registers shall designate in their respective districts, one or more newspapers in which the publications required by and under the Act, shall be made; and in selecting these newspapers, due regard will be had to their general circulation in the district in which the bankrupt or his creditors shall reside.

7. Every Register, Clerk, Marshal and Assignee, when required to make any publication, shall preserve and return to Court, a copy of each notice as published, cut from each newspaper, with a certificate, verified by the oath of the party making the same—(except in such cases as by the act or Rules such verification is unnecessary) showing, that the required publication has been made.

8. The demand for a jury shall be signed by the debtor or his attorney.

Questions arising under the 6th Section of Act, certified according to Form No. 50, shall be accompanied by a brief opinion of the Register on the matter at issue, and shall be submitted without argument, unless by special leave of the Court.

Questions for trial or hearing shall be tried or heard at a stated session of the Court, on a notice of four days, by either party to the other, and to the Clerk, who shall place the cause on the appropriate docket.

9. The certificate of discharge, allowed by Section 32 of the Act, shall not be given, until it is ascertained, that the fees, costs and expenses of the officers of the Court in the proceeding, have been paid; and if any fees, costs or expenses remain due and unpaid for the space of twenty days, execution may issue therefor, as of course.

10. In the event of the absence of the Judge at the time and place noticed or appointed for any hearing, or proceeding before him, or if the matter then fails to be called or acted on, the same shall be continued without prejudice, to the next sitting of the Court thereafter.

In the District Court of the United States, Northern District of Alabama—In Bankruptcy.

In the Matter of Registers' Courts in Bankruptcy.

SPECIAL ORDER.

1. ORDERED, That for the purpose of hearing such voluntary applications as may not be opposed, and for the prosecution of bankruptcy or other proceedings under the law, the Registers of the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts will attend at the following places within their respective Districts, at the times hereinafter specified, until further orders: The Register of the 5th District, J. W. Burke, Esq., will attend at Huntsville, and the Register of the 6th District, D. H. Bingham, Esq., at Court and on the 1st Mondays of August, October, December, February, April and June.

The Register of the 5th District, J. W. Burke, Esq., will attend at Bellefont, and the Register of the 6th District, D. H. Bingham, Esq., at Decatur, Morgan county, on the 2nd Mondays of the said months.

The Register of the 5th District, J. W. Burke, Esq., will attend at Gadsden, and the Register of the 6th District, D. H. Bingham, Esq., at Tusculum, on the 3rd Mondays of the same months.

The Register of the 5th District, J. W. Burke, Esq., will attend at Jacksonville, and the Register of the 6th District, D. H. Bingham, Esq., at Florence on the 4th Mondays of the same months, and the said Registers shall continue their sittings for the period of one week unless the business before them is sooner dispatched.

2. ORDERED, During the months of September, November, January, March, May and July the Register of the 5th Congressional District, J. W. Burke, Esq., will be at Huntsville, where he will transact all business of his District or that shall be specially referred to him by order of the District Court. During the same months the Register of the 6th District, D. H. Bingham, Esq., will be at Athens, where he will transact all business of his District or that shall be specially referred to him by order of the District Court.

RICHARD BUSTED, Judge, &c.

FROM MONTGOMERY

Montgomery, Dec. 12, Night.—The Advertiser of this morning publishes the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Montgomery Council of the Union Loyal League, denouncing the new constitution, and calling on the colored Leaguers to aid in defeating it, declaring that the delegates to the Convention, went far beyond the power of their duties and instructions, and framed a Constitution disfranchising and prohibiting a large number of the most eligible and law abiding citizens of Alabama, and characterized in every feature by a fiendish nature of revenge and hatred. The following resolutions were adopted.

1. That in the opinion of this council the said Constitution is an infamous fraud upon the right of the people of this State, and if ratified will immediately result in the debasement of the white race, and that we cannot, consistently with our obligations as members of the Union Loyal League of Alabama, give aid or support in any manner, whatever, to the nefarious scheme to destroy, at one fell swoop, the peace, happiness and prosperity, for all time to come, of the whole people of the State of Alabama.

2. We as Union Republican and as members of the Montgomery Council, of the United States of America, call on all law-abiding and Union-loving colored men of Alabama to unite with us in our efforts to defeat the adoption of this Constitution, which embodies principles dangerous to constitutional liberty, promotive of civil war between the two races, and destructive of all the ends of good government.

3. That we denounce as contemptible an effort on the part of a few of the members of this Council, who are mere political adventurers, to break up the same because they have failed to make it subservient to their late political schemes.

The above resolutions are put forth by authority of the League as a true copy of the minutes of the Council and signed by its Secretary.

Serious divisions in the Radical ranks are taking place in other sections of the State. The Advertiser of to-morrow will contain a statement substantiating, and from the authority of citizens of Autauga county, that the Colored Leaguers have been irreconcilably split because of the objectionable features of the Constitution framed by the Convention, and the caucus of members of the Convention who nominated for State officers all whites, and nearly all members of the Convention, leaving the blacks out in the cold.

At the county site at Kingston but two loyal leaguers are left, both white men, so far as heard from. A split of the leaguers has also taken place in Bullock, Pike and Barbour counties from the same cause.

The Conservatives are organizing clubs throughout the State to defeat the Convention at the coming election, and in many sections receiving large accessions of the colored element. In Prattville, Autauga county, on Saturday last, over fifty colored men joined the Conservative Club acting with the whites in denouncing the Constitution.

A call, signed by colored men, for the formation of a colored Conservative Club here, declares its object shall be—

1st. The cultivation of a spirit of mutual confidence and good feeling between the two races South, without which there can be neither peace, prosperity or repose to either.

2d. To support, in the approaching election, the policy of our own tried people, neighbors and friends, whose capital furnish us employment; and whose roofs shelter us, in preference to that inaugurated by strangers and their allies.

3d. To discourage by all means in our power, that war of races which evil councils and ignorance seem to be hastening on, which once inaugurated will result in our certain and speedy destruction.

A resolution making the pay per diem of the President double that of the members of the Convention, was unanimously adopted.

The Chair to-day, decided that the vote of yesterday, on the bond of the question, was on the adoption of the Select Committee on Blackburn's ordinance, amended to read "three hundred thousand" instead of five hundred thousand dollars," again come up and was adopted by a vote of 55 to 32.

Somebody says it would be quite as sensible to complain of the stench of a skunk as of the dishonesty and meanness of the white Radicals in the South. The skunk can't help it, nor can they.

"Leaves have their time to fall, And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath; And stars to set—but all— Thou hast all seasons for thine own Old death."

Rowena W. P. Giles, youngest daughter of Wm. and Polly Giles, was born in Jacksonville, Ala. Nov. 15th, 1860, died of typhoid fever, near Brenham, Texas, Nov. 7th, 1867, aged 6 years 11 months and 22 days. Another interesting little child has been called home; the chords of love and affection that bound their beautiful one to the heart of its mother have been ruthlessly sundered by the hand of inexorable death; but though the earthly face of her child, yet she may look up and see the image of the "loved and lost," smiling sweetly upon her in heaven, and although that pale form is now laid in the cold ground, with many tears, yet, at the resurrection, not one particle of that precious dust will be wanting; all will come forth beautiful and fresh, like a rose plucked from Sharon; and that tender flower will bloom forever with undimmed beauty in the garden of our God.

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TIMES

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The Paper for the People!

THE SELMA TIMES

Continues to improve in every respect. Its circulation is increasing daily, which encourages its Publishers in doing all in their power to make it what it was intended to be—in ever respect a FIRST CLASS SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER.

THE DAILY TIMES

Is published every morning (Mondays excepted,) and contains all kinds of News, Miscellaneous and interesting reading matter, the latest reports by telegraph from all the principal cities of the United States and other countries, embracing correct and reliable commercial quotations of all merchantable articles, which makes it invaluable to those who are within the delivery of daily or tri-weekly mails from Middle Alabama, as a journal of reference.

Price only \$10 per annum, or \$6 for six months.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every TUESDAY MORNING. It is one of THE BEST AND CHEAPEST Family News Journals.

published in the South, is regularly filled with choice original and select matter, political, literary and miscellaneous, and the latest news, compiled from daily reports of the week from all parts of the world. In order that this desirable newspaper may be within the reach of every family the price has been fixed at

Only \$3 per annum.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

Address all orders to CROSS & ARMSTRONG, Publishers Times, Selma, Ala.

Young Gentlemen

DESIRING fine Clothes for Marrying purposes, would do well before purchasing elsewhere to call on T. F. WYNN & CO.

Dec. 21, 1867.

OXFORD INSTITUTE,

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL

MALE AND FEMALE.

OXFORD, ALA.

The Spring Session of 1868 will commence on the first Monday in February, under the management of the undersigned.

EXPENSES PER SESSION OF 26 WEEKS

Tuition in First Class, \$15 00

" Second " 20 00

" Third " 25 00

Music—Vocal, 3 00

" on Piano (with use of Instrument), 30 00

Incidental, 2 00

Instruction in vocal music will be given daily to the entire school by Prof. Hodges.

Competent Teachers, both male and female, to meet all the demands of the School, will be employed.

Candidates for the Christian Ministry of all denominations will be admitted free of charge for tuition.

Good board can be obtained in private families at from \$10 to \$12.50 per month.

Payments will be required strictly in advance.

As Teachers, we are known in this section, and may we not anticipate a liberal patronage for our infant institution.

For further particulars, address either of us.

W. J. BORDEN, JOHN L. DODSON.

Oxford, Calhoun Co. Ala., Dec. 18, 1867.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted for cost in Circuit Court, including Plaintiffs who have executions returned, no property found, will make settlement by the first day of January, as the cost must be paid.

G. B. DOUTHIT.

Dec. 18, 1867.

The Jacksonville Female

ACADEMY.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, February 3d, 1867, under the direction of

REV. D. F. SMITH, Principal.

MISS MARY A. TURNLEY, Teacher in Primary Department.

MRS. M. E. FRANCIS, Instructress in Musical Department.

The course of instruction is substantially embracing the branches usually taught in Academies and High Schools. The Scholastic year is divided into two sessions of 24 and 16 weeks respectively.

Rates of Tuition per Session of 24 weeks.

First Class, \$18 00

2nd " 24 00

3rd " 30 00

4th " 36 00

Music on Piano, Extra, including use of Instrument, 30 00

French, Extra, 12 00

Contingent Fund, 2 00

Rates of tuition per term of 16 weeks the same per month.

A deduction of 10 per cent is made in favor of those who will pay monthly, quarterly or in advance.

Tuition will be charged from the time a pupil enters the school to the end of the term.

"Tuition of ministers' daughters at half rates.

Parents may feel assured that the intellectual and moral improvement of their daughters will be faithfully sought. All sectarian influences are prohibited, the pupils having free access to the different Sabbath Schools and Churches in the village, as parents may direct.

As to fine scenery, health, good society, and opportunities for religious instruction, Jacksonville presents peculiar advantages.

Board can be had in good families at \$15 per month.

F. L. WOODWARD, Chm'n.

J. F. GRANT, Sec'y.

J. C. FRANCIS, A. ADAMS, B. C. WYLY, J. H. PRIVETT, M. J. TURNLEY, L. W. CANNON, W. H. FLEMING, A. WOODS, J. W. NISBET, W. H. FORNEY.

Dec. 7, 1867.



POETRY.

For the Republican.

DEATH BED OF AN INFANT DAUGHTER.

O! Corrie are not angels here,
Around thy tender aching form?
Faces strange—yet familiar and fair—
They wait to take thy spirit home.
Canst thou not see on yonder shore,
In that fair and happy land
A new—a shining harp of gold
Waiting for thy lily white hand?
Canst thou not see those pearly gates,
And shining streets of gold,
And all the ransomed small and great,
As heaven to thy vision unfolds?
Canst thou not hear the Seraphs sing,
And all thy ransomed kindred say
Fare thee well, O Corrie, say
Corrie come, O come away?
And when to Jordan's banks you come,
And cross the rigning billow's foam;
You'll shout I'm landed safe at home
And as you must come.
O! Corrie, thy infant feet
Hath never sinful earth yet tread;
But may thy spirit greet
When I am with the dead. J. M. T.
Alexandria, Ala.

TREASURE.

"What I spent, that I had; what I
kept, that I lost; that I gave, that I
have."—Old Epitaph.
Every coin of early treasure
We have lavished upon earth
For our simple worldly pleasure,
May be reckoned something worth;
For the spending was not losing,
Though the purchase was but small;
It has perished with the using;
We have had it—that is all.

All the gold we leave behind us
When we turn to dust again,
(Though our avarice may blind us.)
We have gathered quite in vain;
Since we neither can direct it,
By the winds of fortune tossed,
Nor in other worlds expect it—
What we hoarded we have lost.

But each merciful oblation
(seed of pity wisely sown.)
Which we gave in self-negation
We may safely call our own.
Thus, of treasure freely given,
For the future we may hoard;
For the angels keep, in heaven,
What is lent unto the Lord.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

SOUTHERN HOME JOURNAL.

The Publishers of the Southern Home Journal design making this paper strictly a literary production of the South, not in a spirit of "contumacious, but rather emulation," avoiding everything that is a political nature, to be devoted to choice Literature, Biography, History, Poetry, and the News of the day. Our aim will be to make the Home Journal as useful and entertaining as a paper of its kind can be made, and we shall spare neither pains nor expense in the accomplishment of our object.

As there is not a weekly paper of this class published in the South, the Publishers ask for the liberal patronage of all who feel an interest in the advancement of the South to the highest standard, in every respect, to which the intelligence of her people entitles her, and which she ought, ever to occupy among the peoples of the world. Let it not be longer said that the Southern section of the country is dependent on Eastern enterprise for everything—even for a choice family paper.

The following distinguished writers will be regular contributors to the Home Journal.
Major John Estlin Cook,
W. Gilmore Simms, Esq.,
Paul H. Hayne, Esq.,
Charles H. Smith, Esq. (Bill Arp.)
Professor James Wood Davidson,
George H. Miles, Esq.,
T. C. De Leon, Esq.,
Thomas E. Van Hooker, Esq.,
Rev. J. L. Reynolds,
Mrs. Anna Corn Munnitt Ritchie,
A. J. Ryan, Author of the Conquered Banner,
William H. Carpenter, Esq.,
Rev. James B. Averitt,
Edward Spencer, Esq.,
Edward A. Pollard, Esq.,
Mrs. Fanny Downing,
Miss Margaret J. Preston,
Professor M. Schele De Vere,
John R. Thompson, Esq.,
Rev. E. J. Stearns,
James Hungerford Esq.,
John O. Carpenter, Esq.,
Miss Fannie Fiddling.

TERMS:—Single Copies 6 cts., to be had of all News Dealers; 10 subscribers, \$3 per annum; four copies, \$10; eight copies, \$20. The person who sends us \$20 for a club of eight copies, (all sent at one time.) will be entitled to one extra copy free. Postmasters, and others who get up clubs in their respective towns, can afterwards add single copies at \$3.50. No subscriptions taken for a less period than one year.—When a draft or money-order can conveniently be sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail. The postage of the Home Journal to all parts of the country is only twenty cents a year, or five cents a quarter, payable at the office where the paper is delivered.

To the person who sends us \$75 for a club of twenty-five subscribers, from a district where the paper cannot be obtained of a Newsdealer, we will send as a premium, a No. 23 Cover and Sewing Machine, the retail price of which is \$55.

We prefer to sell our paper solely through the Newsdealer, but believing that parties who interest themselves in obtaining subscribers for any paper should be paid for their trouble, we are induced to offer the above liberal premium to those who do so for us.

All who feel an interest in the success of this enterprise, and desire to become contributors to its columns will please address J. Y. SLATER & CO., Publishers, 203 West Baltimore St., Baltimore.

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, &c.
E. GOODE, Artist,
(Formerly of Asheville, Ala.)
Rooms first door north of E. L. Woodward's Store.
June 16, 1866

BLANK DEEDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS TO Black, Sherlock & Co. WHOLESALE GROCERS

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

SHIPPERS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Provisions, Western

& Southern Produce

TEAS, COFFEES, FLOUR, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, PORK, BEEF, EGGS, FRUITS, GRAIN, &c., &c.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.

Having the most extensive connections in European and South American ports, are now prepared to make the

Most Liberal Advances

AND

Immediate Returns

ON ALL

Kinds of Produce,

and Merchants, Planters, Farmers generally throughout the country, will find it greatly to their advantage to ship their goods to

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.

50 VESEY ST., NEW YORK

Having immense orders unfilled, from our correspondents in Liverpool, Havana, St. Thomas, St. Domingo, and several South American ports, we are in immediate want of the above mentioned articles of produce.

We can also handle to advantage for our Southern friends.

COTTON, RICE, MOLASSES, &c.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.

ALSO ISSUE A

PRICE CURRENT,

Which they will be happy to furnish

Free of Charge to their Friends and Customers.

S. & T. J. MORGAN,

GROCERY

AND

Commission Merchants,

OXFORD, ALA.

Keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of choice Groceries, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

They are also prepared to pay the Tax on Cotton and attend to its shipment to the best houses in Selma, Mobile or New Orleans.

Oxford, Oct. 5, 1867.

All persons indebted to the old firm of C. G. Morgan & Co., and to S. & T. J. Morgan, are earnestly requested to come forward and make payment.

The Polytechnic Academy.

THE first session of the "Polytechnic Male Academy," will commence in Jacksonville, on the 2nd Monday in January, 1868.

Instructor in Mathematics, Philosophy & Military Discipline.

Instructor in Ancient Modern Languages, Composition & Elocution.

Teachers for the Preparatory Department, and Assistant Instructors will be employed as the necessities of the Academy may demand.

The second session will commence 4th Monday in July.

TERMS, per session of 20 weeks, from \$15 to \$30.

BOARD in private families can be obtained at low rates.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN H. FORNEY, Jacksonville, Ala.

H. A. RUTLEDGE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

J. M. TURNLEY. GEORGE ISBELL TURNLEY.

TURNLEY & SON,

Attorneys at Law

AND

Solicitors in Bankruptcy.

HAVE all necessary Blanks, and are ready to file applications for all who desire relief under the Bankrupt Act of 1867.

They will attend the Bankrupt Courts held by the Register, at Gadsden, Lebanon and Cente—and may be consulted at their office in Jacksonville, where one of them may always be found.

Nov. 9, 1867.

PITNER, COOPER & CO. Wholesale and Retail GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Pitner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.

Will Receive and Sell, Ship or Store COTTON and other Produce for the Planters. Mr. J. H. Goode, who has had long experience in the Cotton trade, will give his special attention to that branch of the business.

Rome, Ga., Sept. 28, 1866.—Gm.

Through Rates Freight ON COTTON.

FROM GREENSBORO & GADSDEN, ALA. VIA ROME, GA. & CHARLESTON, S. C. TO NEW YORK, per Bale of 50 lbs. or under, \$8 74.

THROUGH Bills-Lading given, necessary permits to accompany, and cotton tagged. No insurance necessary on Rail Roads from Rome to Charleston.—Agents of different lines will attend to receiving and forwarding. To prevent extra charge, if, intending Cotton to travel, shippers will save by putting their Cotton in perfect order. Would recommend the bales should be well covered with bagging.

J. H. ELLIOTT, Supt. of Green Mountain Line.

C. M. PENNINGTON, Supt. of South Carolina R. R.

J. J. PECK, Supt. of Georgia R. R.

E. W. COLE, Gen. Car. R. R.

H. T. PRAKE, Supt. of S. C. R. R.

E. N. ELLER, R. & P. Co., Charleston, S. C.

Oct. 19, 1867.—Gm.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,

HAS resumed the duties of his profession in all its branches. Office, N. W. Corner of Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

November 18, 1867.—Gm.

MUSIC LESSONS

ON THE PIANO, given by Mrs. M. E. FRANCIS, commencing with the lessons of the Jacksonville Female Academy. Pupils can commence at any time during the session, and be charged for the time. Country Produce at the market price taken in payment. Jacksonville, Jan. 23, '68

POSTIVELY The Last Notice.

THE Notes and Accounts due me in Calhoun county, are in the hands of H. A. KIRKS, of Jacksonville. I have waited patiently for their payment for years; and now give fair warning to all persons indebted to me, that unless they call upon Mr. E. R. and pay them, before the 10th day of August, 1867, they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney, for collection by law, as early as possible.

Wheat and Flour of good quality, will be taken at the market price, from those who prefer paying in those articles in place of money.

July 13, 1867.—H. C. J. CLARK.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the estate of Sims K. P. do I will save cost by calling on me at Jacksonville and settling. I have waited long, and have been hard pressed to get money enough to pay the taxes. Securities may save money by arguing the principals to pay up.

S. C. KELLY, Exr.

Oct. 12, 1867.

NEW FIRM, New Goods,

AND

NEW LOCATION.

D. P. GUNNELS & E. G. ROBERTSON

HAVING associated themselves in the Dry Goods business in the south room of New Brick Building, call the attention of the public to their large and carefully selected stock of Goods, comprising every thing usually kept in a well-stocked house.

When visiting our Town, give us a call

D. P. GUNNELS & CO.

Oxford, Ala. Nov. 9, 1867.

A SAFE CERTAIN, AND Speedy Cure FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS. Its Effects are Magical.

It is an UNFAILING REMEDY in all cases of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than two or three PILLS.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this wonderful REMEDIAL AGENT.

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements, of many years standing—affecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system; and can ALWAYS be used with perfect safety.

It has long been in constant use by many of our most eminent physicians, who give it their unqualified and unqualified approval. Sent by mail on receipt of price, and postage.

One package, \$1.00, Postage 6 cents.

Six packages, 5.00, " 27 "

Twelve packages, 9.00, " 48 "

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by

TURNER & CO. Sole Proprietors, 120 Fremont Street, Boston, East.

Oct. 12, 1867.

STOVALL & BUTLER, COTTON WAREHOUSE,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AUGUSTA, GA.

HAVE FORMED A PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of conducting the above business. They will devote their best energies to advance the interests of their customers in the STORAGE AND SALE OF COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE.

M. P. Stovall is well known as having been successfully engaged for many years in the business.

D. E. Butler is also favorably known as long connected with the Planting interest and public enterprises of the State.

Office and Sales Room, corner of Jackson and Reynolds streets, now occupied by M. P. Stovall.

Sep. 28, '67.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

ALABAMA STREET, Georgia.

Atlanta.

WHITE and WHITLOCK, Proprietors.

DRYSON and WILEY, Clerks.

SPUN COTTON;

FOR SALE

At Wholesale and Retail;

BY

E. L. WOODWARD.

JOHN W. INZER, LEROY F. BOX.

INZER & BOX,

Attorneys at Law.

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St. Albans, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby, Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Marshall; also in the Superior Court of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,

Of Alabama,

HAS located in the country near Seale, Kemper county, Mississippi, where he may be consulted. He operates with perfect success for

PILES, FISTULA,

TUMORS, POLYPI,

DISEASES OF FEMALES, ETC.

Dr. C. has never lost a patient nor had an accident to happen. He has operated on the most respectable of the profession of all the Southern States, and for a good many years, has visited almost every city in the South.

He will visit Gadsden, and points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if some three or four should desire it. Feb. 23, '65

By the Governor of Alabama,

A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ALABAMA.

WHEREAS information has reached this Department, that an atrocious murder was recently committed in Cleburne county upon the body of Michael Fessenden; and

WHEREAS it is formally charged, that the said murder was perpetrated by JOSEPH MARKS; and it appearing that the said Marks has fled from justice, and is still remaining at large;

Now, therefore, with a view of vindicating the outraged law, and having the murder brought to justice, pursuant to J. H. M. Patton, Governor of the State of Alabama, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of

Three Hundred Dollars

to any person who may arrest the said Joseph Marks, and deliver him into the custody of the Sheriff of Cleburne county.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of Montgomery, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1867, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

R. M. PATTON.

By the Governor, MICHAEL TAYLOR, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Joseph Marks is low in stature; stout and heavy built, weighs about one hundred and seventy-five pounds; he is about twenty-five years of age; he has blue eyes, light hair, which was quite long when he fled; his complexion is fair. He is slow spoken. The second toe on the left foot has been cut, so that it hangs down. The first and third toes on the same foot, incline towards each other, and nearly if not quite touch.

House and Lot to Rent.

A house containing four large rooms and two entries, suitable for a boarding house, with kitchen, smoke-house, and a good garden, with choice fruit trees, and well watered, will be rented on good terms. For particulars enquire at this office. April 20, 1868.

W. C. LAND,

Watchmaker,

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with despatch and at low rates to suit the times. Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS returned and re-opened his office at No. 8, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala. He will practice in Calhoun, the adjoining Counties, the District Court of the United States at Huntsville, and the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

Any business confided to his care will be promptly and vigilantly attended to.

Feb. 9, 1867.

H. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties; and give prompt and faithful attention to all business confided to his care.

Particular attention given to the collection of debts. Oct. 19, 1867.—17

DR. C. C. PORTER, Surgeon-Dentist, Jacksonville, Alabama

Will be in Jacksonville

(In the first week in every month—Room, the same formerly occupied by him on the north-west corner of the Public Square.

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned, respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to execute Blacksmith work of every description, in the most durable manner, and at prices as favorable as any other workmen. Their shop is near the Stage Stable on the west side of Main street, south of the public square. One of us formerly worked with Mr. A. Adams, to whom he refers for information relative to his ability to do good and faithful work.

Terms cash, or Produce at market price.

STEPHEN L. McLEAN, STEPHEN L. HOKE.

Jacksonville, June 29, 1867.

NEW WOOL FACTORY,

At McKeen's old stand on Chocoma Creek, 71 miles below Oxford and 23 above Milledgeville. This Splendid Machinery has been purchased with a view to suit the wants of the Southern people, being clothed entirely with a superior quality of ENGLISH CARDS, it cannot give satisfaction where the wool is properly prepared. Wool will be conveyed from the Depot at Milledgeville and returned free of charge. Our old friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our machinery.

McKIBBON & BROTHER.

June 22, 1867.—Gm.

CHOICE HOTEL,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

BAGGAGE taken to and from the depot free of charge. Aug. 25.—17

SMITH & RIDDLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

Hardware and

Commission Merchants.

WE are now receiving and will continue to receive fresh lots of Groceries and Plantation Supplies.

Every week, which they offer to Planters and Country Merchants at as low figures as can be bought in the up country. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

We are prepared to pay tax on Cotton consigned to us for shipment to Selma, Mobile, New Orleans or New York.

Will soon have a large Ware-house completed in rear of our building for storing Cotton. Oxford, Ala. Nov. 5, 1867.—Gm.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY.

FOSTER & FORNEY,

Attorneys at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, De Kalb and the Supreme Court of the State. Dec. 23d, 1865.

DRUGS, DRUGS.

P. L. TURNLEY,